The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Mrs. Woodhull in Court.

She Submits Papers and Makes an Address.

Moulton Again Examined.

He Denies Some of Beecher's Testimony.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1875.

At the opening of the Brooklyn City Court to-day Mr. Evarts asked for a short delay, as he was expecting some papers about which he wished to ask Mr. Tilton some questions, and did not desire to put another witness on the stand until he was disposed of. Mr. Beecher is still absent from the Court rom, but his wife and son were present. Seated on the bench with Judge Neilson was Robert Mackenzie, of Dundee, Scotland. In the interval of waiting for the arrival of papers, the time was spent by the lawyers in consultations and examining the testimony of different witnesses, and by the audience in listless and desultory conversations.

Mrs. Woodhull in Court.

Mr. Shearman escorted Mrs. Woodhull into the Court room about half-past eleven o'clock, and, after taking his place, said that Mrs. Woodhull had refused to produce certain letters of Tilton's, unless under instructions from the Court. Ex-Judge Fullerton, who had come in during the delay, said he hoped the Court would not so in struct her. Judge Neilson said he could not give the witness any instructions. Mr. Evarts said the subpœna demanding the production of papers in Court, but Mr. Fullerton agreed that Mrs. Woodhull was summoned here as a witness, and not as a mere expressman, and counsel here read a subpœna commanding Mrs. Woodhull to appear at Court in person.

Judge Neilson again said he could give no directions.

Mr. Evarts quoted from legal authorities in support of the ground taken by him, but the Court said the witness would be satisfied according to the terms of the subpœna, to come into Court and bring the papers with her.

Judge Fullerton argued that, according to the clause of the subpœna, Mrs. Woodhull was not compelled to deliver these papers to the counsel on the other side.

Judge Neilson said: "You have no interest in it, Mr. Fullerton," to which the latter replied: "But if Mr. Evarts places her on the stand as a witness, I will have an interest in it."

After some further quotations from legal authorities, Judge Neilson said the papers might be given up if the witness had no personal objections.

"Vicky" Addresses the Court.

Mr. Shearman then called Mrs. Woodhull and had a brief conversation with her, after which she addressed the Court, and stated that the letters in her possession were in no way discreditable to her, or to the party who wrote them, and that she had been in prison several times for publishing this scandal, and while there her office had been ransacked and papers taken, some of which were in the hands of the defense, and others with the prosecution. With this explanation she said she was content to deliver up the papers, which she did, and they were closely examined by the counsel.

While the lawyers were examining the correspondence Mrs. Woodhull sat right in front of Mrs. Beecher. Mr. Evarts, after a brief delay, said they would not cross-examine Tilton for a short time yet.

Judge Fullerton argued that Tilton should be called now, as the prosecution would be placed at a great disadvantage by Tilton being called at a future period, as they might then want Mrs. Woodhull as a witness, and she might then be beyond the jurisdiction of this Court.

Judge Neilson then decided that when the other side called Tilton, they should also have Mrs. Woodhull in attendance.

Moulton Again on the Stand.

Francis D. Moulton was then recalled.

He testified: In my interview with Mr. Beecher on the 30th of December, 1870, with reference to delivering up the retraction letter, I never said to Beecher that he should take a new view and act for the interest of all parties concerned. In the interview of January 14, 1871, I did not say to Beecher that Elizabeth loved his little finger better than Tilton's whole body. After I had written the letter of contrition I gathered up the papers so that he might read them. The letter was read before it was signed. I never said to Beecher that after using the letters I would burn it. I do not remember having stopped Beecher in his dictation to ask him if I had taken it down correctly. The letter was finished before it was read. I never had Beecher's portrait at my house in Clinton street. I never said to Beecher in January, 1871, what a grand thing it would be if Tilton and he could join forces on the *Christian Union*.

Denying Beecher's Testimony.

In an interview with Beecher the 3d of February, 1872, I never said he had wealth and friends at his back, and Tilton was being borne down and had no friends. I did not treat him with any coldness or severity on that day, and I do not think, in fact, I never had any such interview as Mr. Beecher described. I was ill at my house at that time. Through a letter of February 5th, 1872, I learned that Beecher met Tilton in the cars. I did not ask Beecher to appoint an arbitration committee for the settlement of all difficulties. We talked about a settlement of the difficulties between Tilton and Bowen, and not those between Tilton and Beecher. I did not suggest to Beecher on the night of June 1, 1873, that Kinsella should be sent for, and at the interview of May 31, 1873, Beecher did not denounce Tilton. On the night of December 30, 1870, at an interview between Tilton and Beecher, the latter did not ask me to be present. I never proposed the writing of a card, suggested by Beecher, for Tilton, to present to the investigating committee. I never said to Tracy in November, 1872, in speaking of

The Letter of Contrition,

that it was mere notes or memoranda of a conversation I had with Beecher. Tracy did not say to me that these papers seemed to imply that Beecher had been attempting the virtue of Mrs. Tilton without success. Tracy and I had no conversation on the subject of improper proposals, nor was there any allusion to it except in so far as the letter of retraction alluded to the subject, for did Tracy suggest that Mr. Tilton's charge against Beecher was the result of a misunderstanding. He never suggested that a statement of facts should be made to some eminent citizens of Brooklyn. I never asked Tracy what could be done for Tilton if he made a statement of his case in this way. There was nothing said at the time of the arbitration about burning the documents. I was present all the time. Claflin expressed a desire that Bowen should sign the draft of the tripartite agreement at that meeting. Claflin said he did not care what was in Bowen's soul, he must sign the agreement. Not a word was said between the arbitrators other than about the business difficulties between Tilton and Bowen.

The Court here took the usual recess.

A Statement from Mrs. Moulton.

After the recess Mr. Beach said that when Mrs. Moulton was on the stand he had intended to recall her. On conversing with her she said if she was on the stand she would swear that she did not say to Beecher that she would not believe the stories told of him, and that she believed he was a good man. The counsel stated that the lady was ill, and not able to appear in Court, and the counsel on the other side had offered to accept this statement as if given in evidence by Mrs. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts rose and agreed to this.

Moulton Resumes.

Mr. Moulton then resumed the witness stand. He testified: I did not tell Beecher in reference to Bessie Turner's school bills that it would be a good thing to help Tilton by paying them.

Stephen Pearl Andrews Recalled.

Mr. Moulton then left the witness stand without cross-examination, and Stephen Pearl Andrews was recalled and identified the signature of Col. Blood signed to a lease of the offices of Mrs. Woodhull in 48 Broad street from the 1st of May, 1872, to the 1st of May, 1873.

Cross-examined.

I do not remember what day Mrs. Woodhull moved from 44 Broad street, but I think it was in the latter part of May, 1872.

This concluded Mr. Andrew's testimony, and he took a seat among the audience.

A long intermission ensued here, which was broken by Mr. Beach saying "We rest here, if your Honor please."

Sur-rebuttal.

The defense then began their sur-rebuttal by re-calling Mr. James Freeland, who testified: I know Henry C. Bowen. Mr. Beecher and he were not at my house on the 26th of December, 1870. They were at my house in January, 1870. I did not receive a note from Bowen on the 26th of December, 1870, asking me to make an appointment with Beecher on that day. Bowen was not at my house on that day. I remember an interview between Bowen and Beecher at my house in January, 1870. I recollect when the arbitrators met at my house, but on that occasion did not see the following paper: "We agree to submit to James Freeland, H. B. Claflin and Charles Storrs the question as to the amount of money due Theodore Tilton from the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Daily Union* in full for all claims and demands to this date, and to abide by their decision.

(Signed) "HENRY C. BOWEN,
"THEODORE TILTON."

Cross-Examined.

I know Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen were at my house in January, 1870. It was not in January, 1871. I am sure Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen were at my house to arrange their difficulties. The prayer meeting was at the end of January, 1870, and this was the first time that Bowen had attended it for a long time. I do not remember having an interview with Bowen in December, 1870, or receiving a note from him on that date. I do not think Mr. Bowen was at my house in December, 1870. I do not remember Mr. Bowen calling at my house other than on New Year's days since January, 1870. I do not think he called at my house since January, 1870, when I was absent from home. I cannot say whether Mr. Beecher was in my house in December, 1870. I did not send any note or message to Mr. Beecher in that month and year. I have often sent messages to Mr. Beecher, but I do not remember when or how often. I do not remember seeing Mr. Beecher in December, 1870. I may have called on him then and forgotten it. I am seventy-five years of age, and my recollection is not so good as it once was. I do not remember Mr. Bowen sending me the note through his son, John Elliott Bowen, in December, 1870.

Mr. Shearman showed witness

The Paper of Submission

said to have been submitted at the arbitration, and witness said he never saw it before, and that no person on the 3d of April, 1872, showed him that paper or any part of it. (To Mr. Fullerton)—I do not remember hearing anything about this paper then. I remember Mr. Bowen being there, but do not remember what either he or Tilton said. I suppose there were some papers there of which I did not know the contents, and this may have been one of them. (To Mr. Shearman)—I remember that last prayer-meeting in January, 1870. Mr. Bowen was there, and I asked a number of gentlemen to shake hands with him. I never took notice about any other interview than the one in January, 1870, between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen. (To Mr. Fullerton)—I requested Mr. Howard and Mr. Shearman to shake hands with Mr. Bowen at that prayer-meeting.

Mrs. Ovington Recalled.

Mrs. Ovington was then recalled, and testified: I have been acquainted with Mr. Albert D. Martin. He has been at my house frequently when Mrs. Tilton was there. On the 28th of July, 1874, he was there, when General Tracy and Miss Turner were there. Mr. Martin came shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Tracy came a few minutes before Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin or General Tracy were not in the house at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, and Miss Turner at that hour was in the parlor playing on the piano to Mrs. Ovington, Mrs. Tilton and myself I can swear to this. It is not true that General Tracy left the house shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon, and it is not true that Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Martin were on the back piazza of the house for at least two hours during Mr. Tracy's interview with Bessie Turner. It is not true that the only discussion that afternoon after General Tracy's departure was on Bessie Turner's evidence before the committee. The piazza of my house is the hottest part of it between the hours of half past two and half past four in the afternoon. It is directly exposed to the sun in the afternoon. There is a clock in Mrs. Tilton's room, but it had not then been running for four years. General Tracy left at six o'clock, and Mr. Martin and I had tea a few minutes afterwards. In the conversation I had with Mr. Tilton on the back piazza of our house he said nothing about his piazza not being considered enough for his family, nor that Mrs. Tilton had to give up the coolest room in the house, nor did he observe that this was one of the consequences of the scandal.

Cross-Examined.

The interview between General Tracy and Bessie Turner lasted less than an hour. About fifty minutes, perhaps. It was in the back parlor. After Mr. Tracy's departure nothing was said on the subject of Bessie Turner's testimony before the committee.

The Court here adjourned. It is generally believed that all the testimony will be in to-morrow.

CHICAGO

Grand Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors—Representatives from All Parts of the Union Present.

CHICAGO, May 12.—After ten years of peace soldiers and sailors of the late war are assembling in this city for a grand reunion. Chicago is honored as being the place selected for this interesting gathering, and has put on her best clothes, her most patriotic airs, and is endeavoring to do justice to the occasion. Representatives from all the grand armies that made up the forces of the Union are rapidly arriving. By far the largest part of these are from the Eastern and Middle States and belonged to the Army of the Potomac. They are met by those who followed Grant, Sherman and Thomas. The Army of the Ohio, of the James, of Georgia, and the cavalry corps will also participate. The Ninth Corps is appropriately given a place by itself in the re-union. The celebration will continue three days. Most of to-day is given to the Grand Army of the Republic, which is the leading organization of the reunion. The different posts commenced arriving last night and this morning, and also the military organizations that have been invited from distant cities. Myers Cadets, of Toledo, was the first organization to arrive. They were escorted to the Grand Pacific by Company C, of the First Regiment, after supper they went to the Exposition building, where they passed the night. Chicago presents a very gay scene to-day. Flags are flying from all the principal buildings. The day is perfect.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened this morning in McCormick's Hall. The delegates were escorted from headquarters at the Grand Pacific to the hall by the militia and the several posts of the G. A. R. of Illinois. Nearly one hundred delegates were present, representing fifteen States. General Chas. DeVere, Jr., of Massachusetts, Commander-in-Chief, presided and delivered an eloquent address upon the character and principles of the Order, which was most warmly received by the Encampment.

The report of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General's show a material gain in the membership of the Order since the last Encampment, with most encouraging prospects for the future.

At the afternoon session several important matters relating to the internal affairs of the organization were considered and acted upon. Resolutions complimentary to the retiring Commander, General DeVere, who declines re-election, as well Col. Henry R. Sibley, his efficient Adjutant General, were enthusiastically adopted and committees appointed to present them with a similar testimony.

During the evening there has been a reception at the Exposition building, where addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Beveridge and Mayor Colvin, to which General DeVere responded. The encampment held an evening session. The election of officers occurs to-morrow, and there is but little doubt that Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, will be elected Commander-in-Chief.

ALABAMA.

Investigation into the Recent Senatorial Election—A Synopsis of the Testimony Taken.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 12.—The Legislative Committee to investigate the means whereby Spencer secured his election to the Senate took a recess to-day. Over three hundred pages of manuscript testimony by Republican witnesses prove the following facts: Before the election Spencer went to Louisville to see General Terry, and urge him to send troops to Alabama, his purpose being to use troops as a political machine to intimidate Democratic voters. After the election a separate Court Room Legislature was organized, because it was feared that if both parties met together the Democrats would control the organization and defeat Spencer. The Republicans who opposed Spencer were bought over with money and promises of appointments to office. In order to get a quorum for the Court room body, men were sent for and paid to come and represent counties, not only without certificates of election, but without any pretence of election. In order to defeat a quorum in the Capitol Legislature, one member was bribed by Hinds and another was drugged to insensibility. The money used in corrupting members was Government funds borrowed for the purpose from post and revenue officials. When a compromise was proposed by Attorney General Williams, it was found that unless one Democratic Senator could be unseated and a Republican placed in his stead the record would show that the Court Room Legislature had no quorum in the Senate and that Spencer's election was void. Thereupon one Glass, the Republican Senator for Macon county, was paid from three hundred to five hundred dollars to pair off with a Democratic Senator in what was known as the Miller and Martin contest, and violate his pledge. The Lieutenant Governor, McKinistry, was to rule, and the Republican Senators were to sustain his rulings so as to settle the contest before notice of the treachery could be conveyed to the absent Democratic Senators.

The Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12.—First race, mile heats, sweepstakes for 3 year olds that have never won a race; won by Wooley. Time 1:46 and 1:45.

Second race; won by Monmouth by half a length. Time 3:39½.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Conference Between the Czar, Gortschakoff and Bismarck.

Defection Among the Carlist Troops.

Anti-Old Catholic Riot in Silesia.

GERMANY.

The Imperial Conference.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Czar, Gortschakoff and Bismarck had a long consultation yesterday.

Religious Orders to be Dissolved.

The Catholic Bishops of Prussia have decided to dissolve the religious orders which the State tolerates rather than see them subjected to Governmental supervision.

Anti-Old Catholic Riot in Silesia.

BERLIN, May 12.—A crowd of women mobbed an Old Catholic school house in Konigshutte, Silesia, yesterday, declaring they would never allow their children to become Old Catholics. After much excitement the military were called out and cleared the streets, which were full of spectators. Twenty persons were arrested.

The Relations with France.

BERLIN, May 12.—The *North German Gazette* says: "We can give assurance that the relations of Germany and France have at no time since the war been more friendly and satisfactory than they now are."

The *Provincial Correspondence*, a semi-official journal, declares that Germany desires peace, and is able to rely on union with a powerful neighbor to repress any possible foreign ambition aiming at its disturbance.

SPAIN.

Defection Among the Carlists.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Post* publishes the addresss of the Cabrerist General Aguirre to Navarrese and Basque Carlists, inviting them to turn their arms against their leaders, who prolong the war to enrich themselves. It declares that the events of the last two years only show the inaptitude of Don Carlos, who has lost his right to the crown before God and the world. Aguirre is exceedingly popular, and it is confidently claimed that his entry into Spain will cause large defection from the Carlist ranks.

Exchange of Prisoners.

HENDAYE, May 12.—An exchange of 250 prisoners has been affected between the Carlists and Alfonsists near Barcelona.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, May 12.—In the Assembly to-day Guichard introduced a resolution disapproving contracts for carrying the mails made by the Government with trans-Atlantic steamship companies. He moved that the resolution be declared urgent, and the Assembly agreed to the motion. It was stated on the part of the French Postal Department that the Government would soon settle the question.

AUSTRIA.

The Treaty of Frankfort.

VIENNA, May 12.—A special says that Bismarck, with the help of Russia, intends to obtain a public written guarantee of the status created by the treaty of Frankfort. Russia and Austria are ready to support it.

RUSSIA.

Enlarging the Empire.

LONDON, May 12.—The Russian Government has signed a convention with Japan by which the Japanese part of the Island of Saghalien is ceded to Russia.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Proceedings of the American Association.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—The second day's session of the American Social Science Association opened with a general meeting this morning, but as the various topics to be considered necessitated sectional meetings, those who were to participate in the different discussions of the day withdrew to separate rooms.

Health Conference.

In the health conference a paper was read by Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston, on the subject of the injurious effect of school life on the nervous system. It was full of interesting information and statistics. Dr. Lincoln first examined the subject of muscular training as a branch of education, and arrived at the conclusion that while it is most essential to the highest type of education, it may be overdone and becomes almost useless. Happiness is essential to the bodily health of the pupils. Happiness is supplemented by interest in tasks, and sometimes even produced by such interest. On the other hand, overwork produces pain, lassitude and a train of evils. Petty restrictions in school, such as the life of a student, make him discontented, less manly and reliant. There must not be an excess in quantity of work. Frequent recesses should be granted. Long, unbroken sessions stunt the body and mind of the scholar. Lessons studied at home have the single objection of being carried too late into the night.

Dr. Lincoln deprecated the use of tea and coffee by children. He gave an exhaustive statement of the views of gentlemen with whom he had corresponded on the subject of lighting, heating and ventilating school rooms. He stated that the almost universal testimony of teachers, doctors and scientists in this branch was that school rooms are not properly ventilated.

The paper was then discussed by the members. Professor Putnam, of the Normal school at Ipsilanti, commented on the statement of Dr. Lincoln that students should not be permitted to become anxious over their work, asked whether any mental work could be accomplished without producing anxiety, and whether the ill-temper manifested by scholars does not generally arise from over-eating and indigestion rather than from school work. The answer to these questions was that interest is necessary, but that when it becomes intense as to be called anxiety it should be checked, for then it is injurious. There must be some tension to the bow, but there is a point of pressure beyond which some cord will snap.

To the latter question Dr. Lincoln said unhesitatingly "Yes."

Rev. Dr. Goodman, of Saginaw, had discovered in his own family two great anxiety manifested by the children over their lessons.

James M. Barnard, of Boston, made some remarks on the physical perfection of scholars, which is, he said, a *sine quanon* in matters of education. He referred to the works of eminent European writers on this subject, which has not been properly considered in this country.

Mr. Doty, Superintendent of Public Schools of Detroit, repudiated the idea that schools are so poorly ventilated. The homes of most children are much less healthful than the school room. The doctors differed this thing indiscriminately and severely without sufficient investigation. We must not vault from particular cases to general principles. He remarked incidentally that he had never seen reason to vary the methods of instruction and of school exercises on account of different intellect between male and female students.

Dr. Lincoln replied to Mr. Doty's remarks, maintaining the correctness of the outcry of doctors against the imperfect ventilation of school rooms.

A paper of James J. Putnam, of Boston, on the subject of "Gymnastics in Public Schools," was then read. It discussed at considerable length the most preferable system of exercise, and the practical objections to their immediate introduction into schools. It was a strong argument for the introduction of some kind of light gymnastics into every educational institution in the land. It was as essential as books themselves. He could not sufficiently urge that more attention be paid to this branch of education. Gymnastics should be graded and keep pace with the advance of the scholars.

On the debate that followed this paper, Mr. Doty expressed the hope that a health officer would before long be appointed to look after the welfare of schools and determine questions that a physician was especially fitted to decide. He believed that the experiment of the introduction of military drill into high schools, which had been tried successfully in Detroit, would be equally beneficial in other high schools in the United States, and would be more conducive to the production of soldiers than the military drill in more advanced institutions. He would say to inventors that an invention of an automatic system of ventilation is a necessity of the age.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., May 13, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

During Thursday throughout the Atlantic States, rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, and clear, cool, followed by warmer weather, except possibly easterly winds and cloudy weather near Cape Hatteras.

Low Tolls on New York Canals.

ALBANY, May 12.—The Senate passed a concurrent resolution providing for low tolls on canals.

SYRACUSE, May 12.—One hundred guns were fired this evening over the passage of the bill for low tolls.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Vice President Wilson left Little Rock for St. Louis yesterday.

—The Nebraska Constitutional Convention met in Lincoln on Wednesday.

—A dispatch reports a destructive fire at Bryan, Texas. Loss $100,000; insurance $30,000.

—Jeff Davis delivered the annual address at the Houston (Texas) State Fair on Tuesday.

—At a meeting of stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, at Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, but 7,000 shares were represented.—Without taking action, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

—The Board of Regents of the Michigan University have concluded arrangements for the establishment of a homeopathic department; also resolved to provide a college of dental surgery, with two professors.

—At Memphis, on Wednesday, Lizzie Lozens and Lou Christian, colored girls, quarreled about a lover, when the former stabbed the latter to the heart with a knife, causing death almost instantly. The murderess was arrested and held for trial.

—At a meeting of stockholders of the Denver Pacific Railroad at Denver, on Monday, the following directors were elected: Robert E. Carr, D. A. Moffit, Jno. D. Perry, Carlos S. Greely, W. B. Lewis, Jr., Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, G. M. Dodge and Oliver Ames.

—At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company, held in Cincinnati on Wednesday, George H. Price, the messenger who killed a robber in his car on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne road, a few days since, was voted $1,000 in gold.

—At the Sunday School Convention held in Baltimore, Rev. Duncan Macgregor, of Manchester, England, addressed the convention on the wonderful work of Moody and Sankey at Manchester, which he had recently witnessed. He said they were doubling and trebling church members. He hoped the Prince of Wales could be brought under the influence of Moody, for he was a fine subject for it.

—The Sioux chiefs in charge of Dr. Saville and E. A. Howard, agents, arrived at Omaha from the West yesterday afternoon, and will remain till to-day. The names of the Indians comprise the most eminent in the tribes: Red Cloud, Little Wound, American Horse, Shoulder Conquering Bear, Setting Bull, Face Iron Horse, Black Bear, Pawnee Killer, Bad Wound, Tall Lance, Fast Thunder, Spotted Tail, Sitting Bear, He Dog, and Ring Thunder.

—Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, special Indian Commissioner in the Indian Territory, makes a statement in regard to a recent dispatch that Indian supplies could not be transferred from Caddo to the Ft. Sill, Cheyenne and Wichita agencies sooner on account of bad weather and the condition of the roads. He says the firm of Graham & Co., freighters, are responsible, as the roads were good all last summer. He also says the "Indians suffer censure on account of the bad conduct of every white scoundrel who seeks to rob them and to speculate off the Government in their name, and though the scoundrels are exposed, they are never punished."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1875.

Disappointed Tobacco Manufacturers.

A number of protests against the recent awards by the Indian Commissioners of contracts for supplying tobacco have been made by unsuccessful bidders. Among the number are the well-known houses of P. Lorillard & Co., Pioneer Tobacco Company and John Carroll & Co., of this city, and Dolan & Peall, of Philadelphia. The persons who protest claim that the inspectors appointed by the Commission being a leaf inspector, was incompetent to judge correctly of the various conditions and qualities of plug tobacco, and that the inspection was irregular, as the inspector had taken out samples for consultation. Commissioner E. P. Smith says that the entire trouble was that the contract had been made outside of the city, and the brokers and others engaged in the trade were now giving vent to their disappointment. It would be hard to get a contract completed in the New York trade who would not have his own personal prejudice. The tobacco which Prof. Marsh had found fault with was bought in New York, and had been passed by a broker, who styled himself an expert. The Commissioners had determined to take no further action in the case, but to hold contractors to the strict interpretation of both the spirit and letter of their contracts. The investigating committee suggested by Prof. Marsh's disclosures has been already appointed, and one of the committee is now making investigations in the Indian country.

The Schiller Disaster.

The agents of the Eagle Line have received the following cable dispatch:

"SCILLY, May 12.—Knauth & Nachod, New York: Please inform the friends of Nathan Becker, Durght Klinck, Herman Bachmann and Mr. Wassermann that embalming is impossible here. The Consul General will agree with me that under the circumstances the only reasonable course is to bury them decently and mark the graves.

(Signed) "BANFIELD."

The agents of the Eagle line this evening received the following from Mr. Banfield, German consul at Scilly: Embalmers arrived to-night. Will have all bodies you wish embalmed and sent on. Inform all parties interested that all orders for embalment will be attended to at once.

BALTIMORE.

International Sunday School Convention—Second Day's Proceedings.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The International Sunday School Convention assembled promptly at 9:30 A. M., K. A. Burnell, of Illinois, conducting the exercises, which were opened by singing "Awake my Soul in Joyful Lays." The first chapter of Acts was then read by the Chairman, and the entire Convention reading alternate verses. The prayer by Mr. Crittenden, of Ohio, devotional exercises were continued for half an hour.

President Peltz then took the chair, and the regular business was begun by the discussion of the theme, "How to secure the pupils from the unevangelized masses." The discussion was opened by Rev. W. J. Wylie, Presbyterian, of Pennsylvania. He argued that the unevangelized or unregenerated masses must be brought under the influence of the Church. There was a feeling of too much respectability. They were dying of intense respectability. The masses who needed the influence of the Gospel never entered the house. The duty of the Church was not merely to build a place of worship. There was work for the members as well as the ministry. He advocated open air preaching, cottage prayer meetings, thus carrying the Gospel into neighborhoods and families. Individual efforts should be organized. They should go forth two by two, as Christ sent out his disciples, and carry the Gospel into every neighborhood. The way to reach the unevangelized masses was to go for them, and when you get them hold them. Alluding to the church edifices of the present day, the speaker said churches must be provided for the many, and not costly palaces for the few.

At the afternoon session the order of business, the question "How to secure more pupils from the church for the Sabbath schools," was discussed at length, and the convention adjourned till evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1874.

Rumored Cabinet Change.

Nothing is known at the Executive Mansion of the reported probable resignation of Secretary Fish at the end of the present fiscal year.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt.

Ex-Senator Pratt called on the President and Secretary Bristow to-day, and subsequently visited the Internal Revenue Office, where he was for some time in consultation with Mr. Douglass. He has not decided when to formally enter upon his duties as Commissioner, though he will do so probably within a week. His commission was signed to-day.

Decision on Bounty Claims.

The Attorney General, in response to an inquiry from the Secretary of War, gives his opinion that the enrollment before the proclamation and orders mentioned in the act of April 22, 1872, does not preclude a claim for bounty where the company or regiment was mustered into the military service of the United States prior to July 22d, 1861, under said proclamation and orders.

Additional Seizures of Distilleries.

The Secretary of the Treasury was informed to-day of additional seizures of distilleries. A searching investigation will be made into the conduct of supervisors and other prominent internal revenue officials against whom charges have been or may be preferred, with a view to secure the prompt punishment of the guilty parties engaged in whisky frauds.

Requested to Resign.

It is reported that Col. Sheats, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, has been requested to resign.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 890,908 19
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	21,334 62
Due from other National Banks	629 40
Due from State Banks and Bankers	55 81
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	6,670 97
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,259 82
Bills of other National Banks	21,400 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	1,571 77
Legal Tender Notes	52,492 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, five per cent. of circulation	22,387 50
Total	$1,525,710 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	88,206 14
National Bank Notes Outstanding	430,813 00
Dividends unpaid	5,138 00
Individual deposits subject to check	184,720 29
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,832 65
Total	$1,525,710 08

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }

I, John G. Martin, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1875.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN ORR,
WILLIAM CARR,
HENRY HAYS,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, at Allegheny, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, on MAY 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$183,688 09
Overdrafts	67,500 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	54,100 00
Due from approved reserve agents	4,308 18
Due from other National Banks	3,898 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	217 96
Current expenses and taxes paid	10,633 10
Premiums paid	108 85
Checks and other cash items	3,095 82
Exchanges for clearing house	1,753 00
Bills of other National Banks	1,126 54
Fractional currency (including nickels)	17,590 00
Legal tender notes	$347,912 02
Total	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$140,000 00
Other undivided profits	3,553 35
Individual deposits subject to check	204,358 67
Total	$347,912 02

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }

I, WM. H. CLEMENS, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. CLEMENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1875.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN DEAN,
ROBERT TAGGART,
JOHN MEGRAW,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, MAY 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,188,668 94
Overdrafts	3,636 20
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	800,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	15,984 60
Due from redeeming and Reserve Agents	125,281 95
Due from other National Banks	32,030 03
Due from other Banks and Bankers	22,193 05
Banking House	146,336 19
Other Real Estate	25,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	10,594 70
Premiums	20,000 00
Checks and Cash items	3,202 78
Exchanges for Clearing House	110,057 68
Bills of other National Banks	23,500 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,665 40
Legal Tender Notes	163,253 00
Five per cent. Redemption fund	32,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	26,600 00
Total	$2,767,607 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	266,656 54
Other Undivided Profits	34,981 17
National Bank circulation Outstanding	640,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	5,895 00
Individual Deposits	$971,623 67
Due National Banks	12,980 52
Due to other Banks and Bankers	35,490 71 1,020,074 70
Total	$2,767,607 61

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }

I, W. A. Shaw, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. SHAW, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th day of May, 1875.

J. H. HILLERMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. H. HARTLEY,
JOHN SCOTT,
WM. COLEMAN,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business, MAY 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 823,366 14
Overdrafts	440 10
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
Other Bonds	23,080 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$139,498 96
Due from other National Banks	9,856 27
Due from other Banks and Bankers	18,104 92
	167,460 15
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	46,023 34
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	29,233 18
	$ 29,996 61
Exchanges for Clearing House	28,019 03
Bills other National Banks	9,890 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	366 42
Specie, viz.: Coin	209 25
Legal Tender Notes	146,320 00
	314,811 31
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tender Notes	4,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund	11,250 00
	$1,569,666 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	134,000 00
Other undivided profits	49,258 23
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	225,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$293,952 99
Time Certificates of Deposit	325,013 02
Demand Certificates of Deposit	3,134 66
Due to National Banks	84,662 82
Due to other Banks and Bankers	187,621 38
	894,407 99
	$1,569,666 22

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }

I, Joseph Painter, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1875.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
A. GROETZINGER,
JOHN F. HAVECOTTE,
CHRISTIAN SIEBERT,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business, MAY 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,794,813 64
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
Other Stocks	6,653 77
Due from approved Reserve Agents	$145,219 93
Due from other National Banks	83,196 56
Due from State banks and bankers	43,230 38
	291,646 87
Real Estate	137,000 00
Current expenses	3,623 58
Checks and other cash Items	$ 20,610 55
Exchanges for Clearing House	176,559 89
Bills of other National Banks	41,358 00
Fractional Currency	8,306 39
Legal Tender Notes	400,000 00
	666,834 74
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	5,000 00
	$3,114,582 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 750,000 00
Surplus Fund	120,265 69
Circulation	180,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,941 50
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,755,517 09

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

THE Temperance Convention in session in the city, is made up of an earnest class of workers, who desire to promote the well-being of community, and are not governed by low and groveling motives. The subject which the Convention has under consideration will be particularly pertinent, in view of the whisky fraud revelations which have just come to light. But irrespective of this, we hold that where a body of earnest men, of high character and pure purpose come together to consider any great moral question, they are entitled to the confidence and good will of the people. We sincerely hope the Convention may evolve some practicable method by which the great evil of intemperance may be lessened or wholly eradicated.

EX-SENATOR SCOTT, it appears, will shortly become a permanent resident in our city. Says an exchange, "Ex-United States Senator John Scott, has accepted an appointment as Solicitor at Pittsburgh, to take charge of the legal business of all the lines running West and South of that city, operated in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is understood that he enters at once upon the discharge of his very important duties. In railway circles this will be recognized as the Solicitorship of the Pennsylvania Company." The excellent service rendered our people by Senator Scott will serve to make him popular in our city. During his service in the United States Senate he was ever mindful of the interests of Pittsburgh, and was not only a high-toned representative, but a particularly intelligent and faithful one. The Pennsylvania Company has shown wise discrimination in the choice it has made.

THE sudden death of ex-Chief Justice Woodward, of this State, at Rome, has occasioned a feeling of deep regret among many who knew him in the days of his active life. He was a native of Wayne county, where he was born in 1809. In 1836, when but twenty-seven years of age, he was elected to represent Luzerne county in the Constitutional Convention, where he rendered efficient service. Twenty-five years of his life were spent on the Bench, —he having been appointed Presiding Judge of the Fourth Judicial District in 1841, and to the Supreme Bench, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Coulter, in 1851,—and elected the same Fall, for the full term of fifteen years. For five years of his term he was Chief Justice. While in Europe in 1868, he was elected to represent the Twelfth Congressional District in Congress, and re-elected in 1870, but was defeated in 1872. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, and gave his time, after it closed its sessions, to the practice of his profession. He went to Europe last Fall, intending to remain a year, but an attack of pneumonia, while at Rome, put a sudden end to his life.

WE have it at last! From the hour when Judge Kelly came trooping back from that Southern tour, howling out his penitence that he voted for the Force bill, convinced of his sin by the sight of a rebel procession accepting free music from a United States band, we have wondered just what committee he wished to be on. We knew it was an important one, from the noise he made. We never knew a streak of penitence to get entirely through his generous soul, without there was something in it; and when he fixed his eye on a particularly desirable prize, solemn ejaculations of supreme devotion, or vociferous howls of irrepressible grief were never wanting. It seems that he has it in his head that Sam Randall, if he reaches the Speakership of the next House, may be induced to make him the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, if all is right. Some one—possibly Sam himself—perpetrated this cruel joke on him, and the Judge forthwith started South to hunt upan excuse for tumbling over. After long travel, in which he declares he preserved his *incognito*,—(the Judge does'at look exactly Apollo-like in his ordinary garb; it takes the inspiration of a speech on 3-65 to make him beautiful),—he saw a marine band discoursing music to some rebels, and no blood was shed. The features of the Judge lighted with admiration and delight, and a new vision rested upon him. He saw the South gentle and lamb-like, full of harmony, contentment and peace. Then he remembered the Force bill, and the vote he gave that uncompleted measure, and the tears rolled down his manly cheeks. How he has howled from that day till this! We hope Randall will not disappoint him, after so much penitence has been poured out.

THE WHISKY RAID.

The full reason for the displacement of Commissioner Douglass comes to light along with the revelation of vast whisky frauds, brought to light by the efforts of Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Wilson. Mr. Douglass was not personally guilty of wrong, but his office was saturated with corruption. It was discovered by Secretary Bristow, long since, that anything that affected the whisky interests was promptly telegraphed to the Ring in the West. Hence the movement to break up the corrupt organization was arranged outside the Internal Revenue Department, and so long as it was kept from it, it was not suspected. The moment it became necessary to get papers from that Department, the news that something was pending was telegraphed West. The fact that such a campaign could be so successfully conducted, under the circumstances, reflects great credit on Secretary Bristow and the President, who, from the first, knew of and co-operated in the affair.

It seems that early last Winter the Secretary was persuaded that there was a vast increase of illicit whisky traffic. The first move toward suppressing it was to redistribute the supervisors, and an order for this purpose was issued, but under political pressure recalled. Investigations then began, outside, and soon resulted in the gathering of record evidence sufficient to convict a large number of parties. The basis of this evidence was the discovery of large shipments of whisky manufactured by the distilleries. Thus, at last, the plan was consummated, and thirty-two distilleries seized, while others are being picked up from day to day. The drays had been watched, and the tickets obtained, and this in the midst of the severest difficulties. The result of all was the catching up of the guilty parties, some of whom already show a tendency to weaken, and become State evidence.

The methods resorted to to cheat the Government are various. One is to keep an account of, and make purchases equal to the regular production, and secure that in excess, and sell it without tax or stamps Another method is to apply to the Collector and receive tax-paid stamps, for which they pay their full value. These they place upon what would be called "straight" goods, which are taken to the rectifying houses and dumped. So far the transaction is honest. The rectifier, after dumping the whisky, removes the tax-paid and warehouse stamps and returns them to the distillers, the gauger certifying that he has seen the same destroyed. These stamps are then placed upon fresh barrels filled with illicit goods and shipped to New York, or some other point, and no entries of the transactions are made upon the books of the distiller, the only entry appearing being the first shipment to the rectifying house. Another mode of selling illicit goods is to send a package having the rectifier's stamps upon it to a dealer, say in Charleston, S. C., and when the goods are used to have the same stamps returned and placed on fresh packages filled and sent to the same dealers, without any entries having been made upon their books. To render this practicable the stamps, which are supposed to be put on with a strong glue, are in reality prepared on the back so that they will not stick, and are kept in place by small nails, so that no difficulty whatever is experienced in removing them. The St. Louis Ring paid a regular price of about $12 each for canceled stamps returned.

Goods have been seized to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, and the work is but just begun. The Secretary is thoroughly in earnest, and has refused to accept the resignations of officers who have failed to perform their duty, or have become implicated in the fraudulent practices of the distillers. He will prosecute them to the full extent of the law, and in every case where it is possible, will see that the full penalty of the law is meted out. He deserves great praise for the energy and skill displayed. This is the boldest, most vigorous and successful raid ever made on the distillers.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

It is understood that the Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee has finally decided not to call the Committee together again, thus leaving the unpopular action of the Committee, at its last session, to stand. We resist the impulse to write severely of this, and address the parties who control affairs some words of reason which they will do well to heed:

1. We fully understand their side of the case, and are willing to give them credit for right intentions. Their view was that inasmuch as there was no contest for nominations in the State Convention, it was unnecessary to require the people to attend the primaries and Convention. Also that as in some localities the County Committees had appointed the delegates, it might be done here. Yet with these views before us, the fact cannot be contested, that the people, as a mass, are not satisfied, and, therefore, the Committee should meet their views.

2. The Chairman of the Committee, at the Allegheny meeting, is reported to have promised to call the Committee together, if it were thought desirable. It was so thought by the parties who were present at the meeting, and the request was made for such reconvening of the Committee, in an entirely unexceptionable manner. There was a request also made by a considerable number of the Committee, representing the South Side, for the reassembling of the Committee. Add to this that members of the Republican party, from all parts of the county, have urgently asked the reconsideration of the action taken, and we have a call strong enough to be heeded.

3. The Chairman of the County Committee should understand, that in resisting the call made upon him he is assuming the responsibility of the entire affair. He is a delegate, appointed in the manner complained of, and while we have no personal objections to him as a delegate, were he properly selected, he cannot fail to see that he occupies a very delicate position, and one in which a proper regard for mere delicacy should prompt him to reconvene the Committee. If he does this, whatever action the Committee may take, he at least relieves himself of a very disagreeable responsibility. Self-respect, as well as a due regard for popular feeling, should induce the speedy calling of the Committee.

4. We have yet to know of an old leader who does not counsel the reconvening of the Committee. There are differences of judgment as to what shall be done after it is called together, —but none that we know of as to the propriety of making the call. Some have advised that it reaffirm and explain its former action; others that it rescind its action, and appoint primaries and a Convention; but no one doubts the advisability of recalling the Committee.

5. At best, the course taken by the Committee was a blunder. Let us assume that those who set up the delegation had a purpose to subserve as to the nomination of a particular candidate for State Treasurer,—we have rarely known a more short-sighted movement than this. It is a sound maxim in political operations to manage the people by having them seem to manage themselves. In other words, if a politician has a point to make, his best plan is to reach it with the concurrence of the people, or, at most, with the smallest possible amount of friction. If we are to suppose that the object of setting up the delegation was to exert some influence in behalf of a particular candidate for State Treasurer, (the only office in contest) it doubly violated sound political maxims. On one side the people were angered by the foolish taking from them of their prerogatives,—whereas, had they been allowed to elect the delegates, possibly the same result, as to the tendency of the delegates, might have been easily reached. Indeed, we imagine it would have been; as at the outset there was little feeling in this county as to who should be nominated for State Treasurer, provided he were a good man. On the other hand, it turns out that the delegation set up was neither manageable nor harmonious. Fully one-third, if not one-half of them, will vote independently, for whom they please. Thus there is an utter violation of sound policy, and for no conceivable reason, unless it be to show that a delegation could be set up. We leave it to all reasonable persons whether such a movement is worth being stubbornly adhered to. It was a mistake at the beginning, and the best way out is to recall the Committee.

6. The obnoxious feature of this entire business is the manner in which it was done. A ticket was printed, and certainly one-half of those on it were not known to the party in the wards in which they live. Some of them are of even doubtful fidelity to and standing in the party. They have absolutely nothing to recommend them that is known to the party at large. Yet old, respected Republicans, who have given labor and money to the party, are put aside and a delegation partly made up of inexperienced persons "put through." The printed ticket was driven through the committee by whip and spur. Does any sane man imagine, for a moment, the masses in the party will submit to this?

7. The effect of this, if it remains unrepealed, will be the defeat of every candidate nominated for a county office, who is supposed to be involved in this proceeding. We are receiving, and it is our duty to state it, while there is time to amend, communications from all parts of the county, in which the declaration is unhesitatingly made, that unless this wrong is redressed, the obnoxious features of the county ticket shall be defeated. And we know that this threat will be carried out. If those who are managing want to ride the party to death, we suppose they can do it, but they shall bear the responsibility distinctly and clearly. It seems amazing that any set of political managers should be willing to take such risks; yet such seems to be the case. Let all concerned mark this: If public feeling in the party in this county is not mollified, the county ticket will be partially defeated, and a majority given against the State ticket that will insure its certain defeat in the State.

We urge the people, in all parts of the city and county, to call primaries and a Convention. The Chairman of the County Committee has been asked to convene it, and he refuses. Now let the people take the question in their own hands. We are satisfied a majority of the delegates appointed will resign, and that those elected will be admitted to the State Convention.

PERSONAL.

FATHER THOMAS BURKE is reported to be seriously ill.

SENATOR SPENCER, of Alabama, is very ill with gastritis.

DAN BRYANT's furniture was sold recently for about $2,000.

NOBODY thinks of giving the new Cardinal less than $500 as a marriage fee.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, Pope Pius, Verdi and Liszt are all members of the Academy of St. Cecilia, in Rome.

THE house at Danbury, Conn., in which General Wooster, of Revolutionary fame, died, was lately sold for two dollars. It was erected in 1771.

GOOD Republican authorities in Iowa declare that Secretary Belknap has an excellent prospect of being the next United States Senator from that State.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the decoration of the Union soldiers' graves at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, on May 26.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY has not had enough of the Senate yet with all his unpleasant experience. He is said to be laying his wires to get in again as the successor of ex-Governor Harvey.

NATHANIEL EATON, who celebrated his 100th birthday on the 4th inst., at Sutton, N. H., died on the morning of the 10th inst., of pneumonia, brought on by the excitement of the birthday celebration.

TISSANDIER, the one survivor of the recent balloon ascent in France, says all his companions were killed by the atmospheric depression. He has read a report of the voyage before the Academy of Science.

UNLESS Beecher has got beyond that little episode touching Annanias and Sapphira, in his second volume of the "Life of Christ," he had best make it as light for the first-named individual as possible. —*St. Louis Times.*

FOREIGN papers are speculating as to the identity of the wealthy Genoese Marchioness who has just given two-thirds of her property to the Pope, but persists in keeping her name a secret. Are wealthy Marchionesses so plentiful in Genoa?

THE public mind being a good deal occupied by "centennials," it may relieve the monotony of reading about battles and massacres to reflect that just one hundred years, 1775, Dr. Edward Jenner discovered vaccination to be prophylactic of small-pox.

THE Rev. J. L. Phillips and wife, and Miss Julia E. Phillips, who have been missionaries in India for the past ten years, returned to this country on Sunday. A public reception will be given to them by their friends in Grace Baptist Chapel, in Twenty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, New York.

ELI PERKINS has much improved in personal appearance since his marriage. He has abandoned yellow corduroy breeches and green kid gloves, brushes his backhair up over the little Sahara on the top of his head, and looks less like a Russian Prince and more like an American agriculturist than he ever did before.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE Pope had occasion recently to rebuke an Englishman for rudeness to His Holiness in the Vatican. The person had gained admittance in some way, and, instead of rising when the Pope entered, he sat during the entire audience. In the midst of the benediction the Pope remonstrated with him in this way: "Do you come here to insult me in my own house? Is it a gentlemanly-like thing to sit down while all the others are standing or kneeling?" After this outburst the guards promptly put the intruder out.

AN important surgical operation was performed upon General John C. Breckenridge at his home, in Lexington, on Tuesday, by Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Sayre, of New York. His chest was penetrated py tubes inserted between the ribs and some relief was afforded. The physicians are of the opinion that the General's liver was injured by a blow received during the war from a fragment of a shell, and that his present sufferings are due entirely to that cause. The physicians entertain hopes that the operation will prove of permanent advantage to the sufferer.

THERE is a gentleman of 93 years in New York who has been married so much in the course of a long and well-spent life, that mention is made of it in the newspapers. His name is Smith. He espoused his first in 1813, but he cannot now, poor man, remember the names of his 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th wives. His 5th bequeathed him a handsome property, and he remembers her perfectly well. She vamoosed this earthly ranch four years ago, leaving him a consolate widower of 59 years. In twelve months, having no time to spare for useless grief, he grappled with No. 6, wooed her for two evenings and married her extemporaneously.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

TWELVE persons between eighty and ninety years of age died in Philadelphia last week.

MRS. GUBBINS says her husband is like a tallow candle; he always will smoke when he goes out.

BURLINGTON, Pella, and Des Moines are zealously reaching out after a new university which the Baptists are going to locate in Iowa.

THE mortality of the United States was not so great as it might have been, considering that 1,636,355 pounds of arsenic and 116,062 pounds of jalap were consumed here.

A REPORT of a South Carolina hanging says: "The large crowd in attendance upon this occasion proved to be a decided advantage to the merchants in the matter of trade."

OUT in Nebraska among the grasshopper sufferers a circus is advertised calling itself the "cirquoloogicalistameran," and victims stand around reading the bills by the hour, wondering if the door-keeper will take old clothes for admission.

HE was a rich American in Paris who discovered that an unpleasant looking fellow followed him every day from morning till night. He became uneasy, and diplomatic inquiry was made whether the man who watched was connected with the police. As a result of much negotiation the unpleasant person was arrested, and proved to be a gatherer of bits of cigars. The rich American only smoked famous brands and only smoked them half up, and it paid to follow him.

CURIOUS LEGAL QUESTION.

A Fortune That a Breath Has Made.

A singular suit was tried and determined in Wilmington, Del., last week. It is thus reported by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times:* "Under the laws of Delaware the property of a wife who dies without issue descends not to her husband, but to those of her own blood. Two years ago Henry Stout, a wealthy Dover lawyer, died, leaving his property to his three children. Five years ago his only daughter married Bev. H. R. Hall, of Lewes, and a year later she died giving birth to her first child. The latter, it was claimed by the father, lived for a few minutes after being delivered, but this Mrs. Hall's brothers denied. If the babe breathed for a single second after birth, then its mother's property descended to her husband. If it was dead when delivered, however, the mother died without issue and her property descended to her brothers. To settle the question the brothers brought suit for the property, and the case occupied the attention of the Court the entire week. For the plaintiffs Senator Saulsbury and ex-Senator Comegys appeared, and the defendant was represented by ex-Judge Layton, ex-Congressman Smithers, and Edward Ridgely, Esq. The first witness called was Dr. George Goodell, who attended Mrs. Hall in her fatal sickness and delivered her of a child. He was positive the child showed no signs of respiration or muscular motion after birth. This was all the material evidence offered by the plaintiffs at this stage of the proceedings. Dr. Page, who was also present at the delivery of the child, was called by the defense. He believed the child had a distinct existence, for with his ear upon its chest he had heard its heart beat; he also saw the temporal arteries vibrate and the umbilical cord throb. Dr. Penrose, Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, being called as an expert, said that from the testimony he had heard he felt positive of the child's independent and distinct existence. Drs. Jump and Shoemaker gave similar testimony. In rebuttal, the plaintiffs called Drs. Cahall and Ezekiel and William Cooper, who testified that the child had none other than a fœtal life, and that its existence was necessarily imperfect and indistinct—if no accoupt it whatever in establishing the defendant's claim to his dead wife's property. This closed the evidence, and the case was argued at great length by counsel. Chief Justice Gillipin delivered an elaborate charge to the jury, who returned a verdict in favor of Hall, the defendant, that the child drew upon the supposition that the child drew at least one breath in this world, sufficient to possess Mr. Hall with a fortune."

Hanging an Ax.

Get your blacksmith to make an iron wedge to fasten the handle in with. It will cost but fifteen or twenty cents. It should be about two and a half inches long, and about two in width, and the head of the wedge should be large enough to cover the eye of the ax. It is much better than the wooden one generally used for such purposes, as it can be easily knocked out with a cold chisel and hammer. The usual method of burning out a helve after it has broken, softens the steel of the ax. Another advantage is that sometimes an ax is broken, while the handle remains good, then the iron wedge can be knocked out, and it is ready to be put in another ax.

FROM PUT-IN-BAY.

Terrific Storm—The Most Destructive for Ten Years—Damage to Property—Narrow Escapes—Fishing Prospects.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette:

PUT-IN-BAY, May 10, 1875.

Yesterday this portion of Lake Erie was visited by one of the most terrific storms or "blows," as the people here term them, that has occurred within the recollection of any of the inhabitants with whom we have conversed. Men who have been here all the time, summer and winter, for five or six years, say they never have seen its equal. To us it was simply terrific, and for a while it seemed that we would not be left to tell this tale, as at the time it occurred we were off Put-in-Bay island about two miles in the Golden Eagle, a staunch steamer of about eighty tons burden, commanded by Captain Magle. She had gone out to look after a break in the sub-marine telegraph.

The Storm.

The morning was very calm and pleasant with a fair prospect of a quiet day, which induced the Superintendent of the cable to go out, as it is impossible to grapple the wire when the water is rough. We accepted his invitation to go along, and certainly we had a most enjoyable time until about three o'clock, when a dark cloud appeared in the West and began to loom up in a very threatening manner, although there was a stiff breeze from the East. No danger was apprehended until the blow was seen coming down upon us. The grappling irons were hoisted on board as quickly as possible and the vessel headed for Put-in-Bay island under a full head of steam.

The storm struck her with such force that she turned around with her side fair to the wind. For a while it seemed that she was not going to obey the rudder at all, but during the slight abatement of the force of the storm she was set square against the wind and headed for clear water. The next gust that came was terrific. Perfect sheets of water washed across the deck, everything that was loose, including passengers and crew, went sprawling around the cabin floor promiscuously. The windows were broken and sheets of water came in until we were all completely saturated. At times the vessel careened until the edge of her lower deck was submerged to an alarming degree.

Getting Scared.

It would not be believed were we to say we were not scared, hence we "fess up," but not half so bad as some others on board. Several of those who had been regaling us with storms of peril on the lakes suddenly became very fair complexioned. One man unbuttoned his shoes, loosed his coat and made other arrangements for taking a swim. All this time the sea was getting heavier, and our vessel was heaving and plunging as though completely at the mercy of the winds. The crew stood well to their posts, and the majority of the passengers hung on to whatever they could get hold of. Others were pitching around like mice in a rolling barrel. Fortunately the Captain, who was at the wheel, was able to hold her in her course although with a full head of steam on she was not able to stand against the storm, but drifted before it.

Letting up a Little.

Presently the rain began falling in torrents, then the wind seemed to lose its fury, but still we were not out of danger. The wind had been so strong that it kept the sea from running very high. As it fell the sea rose until it seemed we must go down head foremost to the bottom. At this time we were making pretty good time toward the Island, which place we reached in about an hour and a half after our first introduction to the gale.

"It was a Screamer."

The Captain came down from the wheel as soon as all danger was passed and stepped into the cabin to see how we were getting along. Seeing things pretty well scattered about he coolly remarked:

"That was a right smart blow, I guess."

We all agreed with him, and the suggestion ventured that it was a fearful blow.

"It was a screamer, but the Golden Eagle flapped her way through."

"Then you think this was a severe blow, do you Captain" asked one of the calmest of the passengers.

"Well," replied he, wiping the water off of his whiskers, "well, I think it was. I have run on this lake for several years and I never saw its match. I have seen pretty hard winds, but never such a savage one as this. It was sure on that pilot house was gone once or twice. I wasn't exactly afraid of being lost, but it was a little nearer that state of affairs than I ever was before."

Damage Done.

There were several small boats wrecked about the Island, but as far as heard from no lives lost. Several schooners had their rigging injured considerably. The damage on land was still greater. A thirty foot chimney on the kitchen of the Put-in-Bay House was blown down, which went crashing through the roof and into an adjoining building, smashing the large water tank and injuring the house in other ways. The damage will amount to about three hundred dollars. Many of the other houses were injured more or less. A brick one, under construction, was blown down. As far as learned the damage on Put-in-Bay Island alone will amount to about one thousand dollars.

Fishing.

Many of your readers no doubt would like to know about the fishing. It is just commencing, but we have not had time to test it. Some who have been out report the black bass on the large numbers, which indicates that the sport will be in full blast within the next ten days. The hotels are getting trimmed up ready for the expected rush, and already notices have been received from fishing parties that they may be expected at any time. SKIPPER.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE total number of wells drilling in the Butler and Clarion districts is 103; of wells drilling and rigging, 41; and building, 24.

A HUNTINGDON man recently resorted to strychnine to cure the toothache. He is satisfied with the success of the experiment.

TIOGA county has elected Miss Sarah J. Lewis, a graduate of the State Normal School, County Superintendent of common schools.

THE base ball fun commenced in earnest last week in Erie. One player fell on a "foul" and broke his wrist. Who wouldn't go a-balling?

JOHN ROUSE, a colored man, was admitted to practice law at the recent term of the Bedford county Court. He is said to have passed a very creditable examination.

THE exports from Philadelphia last week reached $764,000, of which sum wheat and corn furnished $417,757. This is a strong indication of how the grain trade of that city is growing.

A GRAND juror has been indicted in the Dauphin Court for coming to court drunk and shouting "hello" when his name was called. A true bill was found against him by the body of which he was to have been a member.

DURING the present year there will be discharged from the Soldiers' Orphans Schools in the State 527 children, by reason of their having attained the age of sixteen years, at which time the law requires their discharge.

ABRAHAM WTHERUP, of Scrubgrass township, Venango county, died on Sunday, the 4th ult., aged about ninety years. He was one of the oldest settlers, and his father John Witherup, was the first Sheriff of Venango county, in 1805-8.

A LANCASTER man at the time of his marriage, made an agreement that he was to smoke cigars when he wanted to, but he was to give his wife ten cents whenever he indulged in one. He kept his contract, but whenever his wife gets fifty cents ahead, he borrows the money to buy cigars.

A GERMAN named Lewis King committed suicide at Oil City, Tuesday evening, by placing poison in a glass of beer, drinking it, and after wards throwing himself in the river. His family is in destitute circumstances and it is thought his poverty induced him to take his own life.

A SPECIAL ELECTION was held in New Brighton, on Tuesday, to ascertain the wishes of its citizens whether the Common Council should be empowered to levy a gas tax of two mills, which resulted in a signal victory for those in favor of the tax, there being 231 votes for the tax to 54 against.

CAMBRIA county contains but one whisky distillery. Blair county also has one within her limits, and since the liquor manufactory at Mount Union was burned down, there is not even one in Huntingdon county. Greene county, if we have not missed count, has seven—though but two or three are in operation at this time.

AN engineer of the New York & St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad, has been making barometrical examinations of the elevations above line of the various gaps in Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, previous to the surveys for said road. He has been located the past week at Jones' Mills at foot of Laurel Hill, on the West Newton and Somerset Pike.

THE monthly statement of the earnings and expenses of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, during the month of March this year, shows a very large gain in net proceeds over the same month last year. The gross earnings for the month were $252,-854,11, expenses, $163,114,93, leaving a balance to be credited to net earnings of $86,142,-69, against $65,235,73 for March, 1874, an increase of $18,916,96.

THE second annual report from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics contains some interesting information under the head of "Forests." The unimproved land in the State is distinctly classified as that which is woodland and that which is not. The number of acres of woodland in the counties following is given: Jefferson, 107,-425; Clarion, 95,394; Venango, 96,167; Warren, 131,214; Erie, 125,627; Butler, 157,247; Crawford, 184,436; Mercer, 105,289; Armstrong, 121,756. In these nine western counties we have over one million and four hundred thousand acres of woodland—a fact which plainly contradicts the often repeated assertions about the scarcity of timber.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

INCORPORATED IN 1852.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.58

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John B. Bailey.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio made 147 laws.

ZANESVILLE and Youngstown are to have street railways during the coming summer.

ONE of the students of Wittenberg College had his skull fractured on Monday evening, while playing at quoits.

FOR disturbing a Quaker meeting in Van Wert last Wednesday night, fifteen young men and boys were arrested.

AN old lady of Washington township Tuscarawas county, has just completed a quilt which contains 4,336 pieces.

A CASE which originally involved a dollar and sixty cents has been pending in the Dayton Courts for the last fifteen years.

THE first white child, born on the Western Reserve, was Lucy Kingsbury, a daughter of Judge Kingsbury, of Newburgh, Cuyahoga county.

AN old cupboard was sold at an administrator's sale, Worster, recently, and, after taking it home, the purchaser found $270 secreted in it, $190 of which was gold coin.

THE Toledo House of Correction will be opened this week, with G. W. Howe, of the Lancaster Reform School, as Superintendent, and J. A. Smith, also of Lancaster, as assistant.

THE Runyan Miers murder trial, which has been in progress for the last two weeks, at Athens, and which has been exciting much interest in the south-eastern part of the State, ended Friday in a verdict of manslaughter.

A FARMER living near Marion, Ohio, had seventy-five sheep stolen from his pastures last week. He found them in the stock pens at Ashley, ready to be shipped. The thief was arrested and brought back to Marion. On the way he managed to cut his throat seriously, but not fatally.

AT the pigeon tournament Thursday, at Galion, the following is a list of the principal prizes: Babcock, Meadville, Pa., first prize $100, killing ten birds straight; second prize, $60, won by Phillip Wertz, Dayton, O.; third prize, $40, won by Hope, Meadville, Pa. First sweepstake prize, $25, won by Merrill, Meadville, Pa.; second sweepstake prize was won by J. Quayle Galion, O.

AN article published in the Mount Vernon *Republican* of April 27th, in which responsible parties, speaking of the John McCormack widow, state that Mr. McCormack never left his wife as was represented, but that on the contrary Mrs. McCormack, a very dissolute woman, left him entirely without cause and married another man before getting a divorce from her first husband, McCormack.

THE house of Wm. Burress, a farmer, living three miles miles north of Sidney, was broken into by some unknown persons Thursday night, and after beating Burress in a horrible manner, and leaving him for dead, they set fire to the house. Burress was conscious enough to crawl out, but burnt his hands to a crisp. He is still living, but unconscious, and there are no prospects of his recovery. No cause can be given for the deed.

A TELEGRAM from Dayton says a few days since John R. Johnson, a young man aged twenty-two years, and weighing about 225 pounds, eloped with Lizzie Harlow, aged nearly fourteen years, and weighing only seventy-five pounds. Both resided near Chambersburg, and after leaving Dayton went to Pennsylvania, where they claim to have been married. They returned to Dayton on Friday, and were at once gobbled by the girl's father, who compelled Johnson to take out another marriage license and be married again.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. J. PENTECOST.

Great Auction Sale

OF $10,000 WORTH OF

HARDWARE

TO THE TRADE.

The large and well selected stock of ALSTON & MOWRY, bought for cash, within the year, to be closed out at their store, No. 124 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa., commencing

MONDAY, MAY 10th,

AT 10 A. M.,

And continuing each day, at the same hour, until the entire stock is closed out. This following is only a partial list.

DEALERS

Send for Catalogue.

2,000 lbs Tool Steel, assorted.
100 kegs Nails, assorted sizes.
12 dozen Tang and Socket Hoes, assorted.
7 dozen Retailed Hoes, assorted.
20 dozen Manure and Hay Forks, assorted.
5 dozen Steel Rakes, assorted.
20 dozen Manure and Shovel Handles.
22 dozen Pick, Hatchet, Sledge Hammer and Adze Handles.
3 dozen Buck Saw Frames.
6 Coke Forks.
6 Tanners' Forks.
15 dozen Augers, assorted from ¾ to 2 inches.
10 dozen Socket Framing Chisels, from ¾ to 2 inches.
6 sets Socket Turners' Chisels, complete.
21 dozen Shaths, assorted.
1 barrel Cutlery Grease.
500 feet Slating Door Rail.
500 feet Barn Door Rail.
25 dozen Hand Hay Rakes.
25 dozen Flies, assorted.
7 large Burden Horsehoes.
50 dozen assorted Cast Butts.
25 dozen assorted Japanned Acorn Butts.
50 dozen assorted Enameled Acorn Butts.
1 Peter Wright Wrought Iron Anvil.
6 Boring Machines.
6 Hames Bells.
12 dozen Plow Shears, assorted.
15 boxes Glass.
1 Marshall & Bro. Elevator.
1 Fairbanks Scales, drawing 2,500 lbs.
1 Babbitt Foot Lathe.
1 Store Truck.
1 German Silver Plated Show Case.
Large assortment of Bench and Molding Planes.
Large lot Grain Scoops.
Large lot Extension and Step Ladders.
Large lot Wagon Woodwork.
Lot Boys' Sleds.
Large lot of Distonand Spear & Jackson Handles.
Large lot of Lightning Cross-cut Saws.
Large lot of Grain and Grass Scythes, assorted.
Large lot of Scythe Stones.
Large lot of Grain and T Hinges.
Large lot Wm Mann's Double and Single Bit Axes.
Lot John W. Fry Axes.
Lot Red Jacket Axes.
Lot Chains.
Counters, Shelving and Awning.

TERMS—All bills less than $100, cash; all bills over $100, 90 days, with approved security.

A. J. PENTECOST,
AUCTIONEER.

my1

FINE JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS

AND

WATCHES,

AT AUCTION!

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

GEORGE CRAWFORD & CO.,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, April 20,

At 10 A. M., continuing at 2 and 7½ P. M. each day, until the whole stock is disposed of, which is the finest and most complete to be found in the city, embracing Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling and Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Parian Ornaments, &c.

Persons will find this a rare opportunity to secure great bargains, as the sale is POSITIVE, and every article will be sold at once to the highest bidder.

Ladies desiring can attend this sale with the utmost propriety, as a portion of the store will be set apart, and seats reserved for their accommodation.

All representations made during the sale will be guaranteed by us.

GEO. CRAWFORD & CO.,
No. 82 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

N. WHITING & CO.,
ap19:q11 AUCTIONEERS.

MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of May, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, the Steam Tug,

TRAVELER,

Whereof Samuel Thorp is, or lately was Master, her tackle, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c. Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of Theodore S. Tower, deceased.

Any persons wishing to examine the above mentioned boat will find her in the Monongahela river, at Elizabeth, Pa.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal.

May 6, 1875. 138

FOR SALE.

Valuable Coal and Rolling Mill Property,

AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

The Real Estate of the Steubenville Iron and Bolt Company, consisting of 28 acres of land, 168 acres of Coal, Coal Shaft and Rolling Mill, will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, at Steubenville, O., on

SATURDAY, the 15th Day of May, A. D. 1875,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON.

Thickness of coal vein 5 feet 3 inches.
For information address
T. P. SPENCER, Assignee,
Steubenville, Ohio.
ap28:q60

COMMON LIME.

Vanport, Beaver Co. Lime

FOR SALE BY

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,

No. 47 Federal St. and No. 1 Marion Avenue, Allegheny.

Contractors and consumers will save money by calling on the above firm for their supply. The general trade supplied at lowest market rates.

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal

Constantly on hand. Being producers of Coal will not be undersold. ap6:p44

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Pittsburgh Insurance Co.

Have removed to their NEW OFFICE,
Corner of Wood Street and Fourth Ave.,
Where they will be pleased to meet their patrons and friends.

HENRY LLOYD, Prest.
JAMES GORDON, V. Prest.
HILLIS McKOWN, Sec'y.
ap21:q37

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of all sizes, cut to order.

VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

Of old and Reliable Patterns.

Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap8:p87

UNION BROOM FACTORY.

LANG & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,

Manufacture Extra Carpet, No. 1 Hurl, Steamboat and Factory Brooms

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. P. DAVIDSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 13, 1875.

The bank call for statements up to May 1, has developed several statements, but not enough as yet to closely scrutinize the general showing. Such as have appeared indicate a very decided prosperity on the part of the banks, and proper care in the management of their business. In this connection, the bankers' convention, which it is proposed shall take place at Saratoga on the 20th of July, excites a good deal of curiosity. Just what is the object nobody seems able to define, and yet it is presumed that something more than having a convivial time must have been intended by those who originated it. One New York paper goes so far as to intimate that the banks will, at this convention, or at least at some future one which will grow out of the one in July, adopt some policy and some line of general action with reference to the ordeal of specie payments to which the country will be subject four years hence. Another paper suggests that the banking system of the United States is oppressed by undue taxation; is injured and limited in its usefulness by unwise and needless legal regulations and limitations; and that a convention of bank officials to discuss these points would be serviceable, if for nothing else, to demonstrate whether the administrators of our banking arrangements intelligently understand their business. We note that the "call" for the convention is addressed to "cashiers and bankers." This would at least convey the impression of nothing more important than the discussion of the details of practical business. If this were known to be the object, it is fair to presume that the convention will not be a very important affair. All first-class cashiers are satisfied with their own methods of dealing with the daily affairs of their respective banks—in fact, the daily affairs of every bank are peculiar to itself and do not admit of much modification in accordance with any general rules that might be suggested by a convention. If the convention has no more important object in view than the mere pleasure of getting acquainted with each other, it is receiving much more notice than it deserves. But if the matters to be discussed by the convention are of more importance, if they relate to any general policy to be pursued by the banks with regard to specie payments or touching the present laws regulating banking, we doubt if the convention would result in much satisfaction. In the present condition of our National affairs important financial questions are nearly all "political issues." Bankers, like other mere mortals, differ in their political theories, and a discussion of these points by them would only be another form of the endless political squabble. But on the other hand, if the bankers are to discuss these political issues strictly with a view to the benefit of the guild of bankers, they would at once arouse a feeling of antagonism among the mass of the laboring and trading people, which would be infinitely greater than to the banking interest than all it would gain by organization and the attempt to control political affairs.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

U. S. 6's, 1881, reg.	115½	6-20's 1867	123⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	1868—coupons	123⅝
6-20's 1862	116¼	10-40's	116¼
" 1864	116¼	Currency, 6's	122½
" 1865	119⅛	5-20's reg.	117¼
" 1865 new	121⅞	10-40's—coupons	117⅛

New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	26⅜
Erie	27⅝	Union Pacific	78
I. C.	104⅝	Toledo & Wabash	11¾
C. C. & I. C	88	Harlem	138½
R. I.	96¼	Adams Express	102½
Del. Pref.	88	American Express	64¼
Michigan Southern	71⅜	U. S. Express	57
Del. Central	71¾	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	92
North Western Com	41⅜	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref.	54⅜	Fort Wayne	98¼
Rock Island	104⅛	Hannibal & St. Jos.	24⅝
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	92⅛	Panama	147
Pacific Mail	41⅜	Iron Mountain	21⅜
Western Union Tel.	87⅛		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	50⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	45
Penna (B)	53⅜	Empire Do (B)	43
C. & A. R. R. (S)	120	Phila. & Erie (B)	15¾
Oil Creek (S)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's. (S)	77
Lehigh Valley (S)	60		

NEW YORK, May 12, 1875.

Money was easy at 3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 4@5½. Sterling was weak at 487 for sixty day and 490 for sight. The customs receipts were $292,000. Gold was heavy at 115¾@115⅞, closing at the former price. The borrowing rates were 1, 3a1-64. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $388,000. The clearings were $26,000,000. Government bonds are steady. Railroad mortgages are dull. State bonds are quiet. The stock market opened firm, with an improvement in some cases of ¼ to ½ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations yesterday. The leading feature was Pacific Mail, which opened at 42½, fell off to 42, rose to 43¼, and still later reacted to 42¾. Erie fluctuated frequently between 27¾ and 28. At the second call the market was steady, with the exception of Wabash, which was weak at 11¼.

In the afternoon there was considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange, and some wide fluctuations. It was announced that the contract between the Panama and Pacific Mail companies, which was expected to have been signed to-day, did not receive the signatures of the officers of the different corporations. On this Panama dropped suddenly from 154½ to 144, and Pacific Mail from 43¾ to 41½, with final dealings at 144½ for the former and 41¾ for the latter. There were a great many stores afloat, but at the close of business an impression prevailed that the impediments would be amicably removed. Erie was less active and ranged between 28 and 27¾.

There is still considerable mystery surrounding Erie speculation, but to-day the recent decline was partially explained by a report that negotiations were on foot to sell the coal lands of the company, one of its main resources of revenue, to the coal combination, for the purpose of raising money to meet the interest maturing in June. These negotiations caused considerable indignation among the stockholders, and it is said Mr. Jewett opposes any such sale. Wabash was weak, and declined from 12¾ to 11, with a recovery to 11¼ at the close. The decline in this stock was based on rumors from Toledo that the stockholders' meeting there to-day did not result in any practical measures to relieve the financial embarrassments of the road. The market closed active and feverish for Wabash, and steady for the remainder of the list at a partial recovery from the lowest point of the day.

The transactions aggregated 173,000 shares, of which 58,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 38,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Wabash, and 6,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81 128¾; 5-20s of '62, 116¾; do of '64, 117⅞; do of '65, 120⅜; do new, 121⅞; do of '67, 123⅜; do of '68, 123⅜; 10-40s, 117⅛; new 5s, 116; currency 6s, 123⅜.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee, old, 71⅛; do new, 71½; Virginia, new 6's, old, 34; North Carolina, old, 21½; do new, 11¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 65½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 78½; Quicksilver, 15½; American Express, 64½; Adams Express, 102½; Wells & Fargo, 91; United States Express, 51½; Pacific Mail, 41½; New York Central, 105; Erie, 27⅞; Erie, preferred, 39; Harlem, 135½; Harlem, preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 71½; Pittsburgh, 92½; North Western, common, 41½; preferred, 54½; Rock Island, 104½; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 36¼; St. Paul, preferred, 58; Wabash, 11¼; do preferred, 20; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 105½; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 26½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 114½; Burlington & Quincy, 58; Lake Shore, 73; Panama, 53; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 24; Union Pacific, 75; Central Pacific, 102; Union, 100¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 114½.

LONDON, May 12—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £280,000. Consols: Money, 94⅛@94⅜; account, 94⅛@94⅜; 5-20's, 106; do '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's, 102¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 26½; do preferred, 64.

PARIS, May 12.—Rentes 68f 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875.

Crop reports are looked for with considerable interest just now, not only by the grain dealers and millers, but the public generally, as it is a matter in which all are interested. Recent reports indicate that the wheat crop is not injured as badly as at first reported, although there is no question but the yield of winter wheat will be considerably short of that of last year. A Chicago exchange of Tuesday says: "Recent speculation here has kept prices up, while the tendency at consuming centres is strongly downward. The greater part of the pork, wheat, and corn, seem to be held by parties in the country who are also long on options, city operators having sold short to them. The block certainly cannot last forever, because our produce must move out, and the question therefore is, which side must give way? The orders to buy for European or Eastern parties have dwindled off to almost nothing, and shippers here are sending forward little besides what they bought at lower prices during the winter months. The course of quotations will probably be determined chiefly by the weather, and the crop reports of this and the following week will be looked for with more interest, though some people claim that the matter is practically settled already."

APPLES—Selling in a regular jobbing way at $2.50@3.50 per bbl., according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₩ gal.

BEANS—We continue to quote, in a round lot way, at $1.80 for medlums and $1.90 for navies.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal, and with the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, prices are weak and drooping; prime in rolls, 25@28c; do. dairy, 22@26c. The trade generally expect a still further shrinkage within the next day or two, as there usually is at this season of the year, hence they are anxious to keep down stocks as low as possible.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—Prime old Ohio Goshen, 16¼@17; do. New York, 17@17½c. New Ohio Factory, 12@15 cents, according to quality, in which there is a wide range.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½c for halves; Apples, 7@8. Blackberries, 9@9½.

EGGS—The market continues rather weak in tone, but prices have undergone no quotable change since the date of our last report, 16@17.

FLOUR—The receipts continue liberal and the stock in this market is larger than it has been for a year or more, and while the general feeling is scarcely as stiff as it was a week ago, prices are maintained. Spring wheat flours, $6.15@6.25 for Wisconsins; and $6.25@6.50 for Minnesotas. Winters, $6.75@6.90 for red, and $6.75@7.00 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $6.00@6.25.

GROCERIES—There is a very fair degree of activity in the grocery trade, but the leading markets continue quiet and present nothing very new or important. Dispatches from New York and Baltimore continue to report Coffee as dull and drooping, notwithstanding the stock in that city is relatively very light. A Rio dispatch, under date of the 28th, says:—Receipts Coffee for the week, 45,000 bags; purchases do. for the United States, 2,000 bags only; stock, 120,000 bags; price, 21½c. Exchange, 26¾d. Sugars and Molasses firm but unchanged, with a fair demand.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard R	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10⅞
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		

COFFEE.			
Rio Good	20	@21	Roasted Java	26¾
Rio Prime	22	@23	Java, Mandheling	30
Rio Fancy	24	@25	B. Java loose	39¾
B. Rio, lb pkgs	27			

RICE.			
Rangoon ₩ lb	7	@7¼	Patna ₩ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₩ lb	7¾	@8¾		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	77@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, buyers and sellers continue to keep apart in their views, and business is considerably restricted in consequence. As regards Wheat there is an easier feeling but there is none here excepting that owned by the mills, and in the absence of sales we only quote. The Oat market is quiet but firm, with a limited stock and considerable inquiry, notwithstanding the demand is somewhat restricted by supplying immediate necessities, prices are fully sustained; mixed, 70@71c; white, 72@73c. Corn is in demand and light supply, and the market for Ear and Shelled may be quoted steady at 85@90c for mixed to yellow. The fact that nearly a third number of the distilleries in the west contemplate shutting down for 45 days, according to agreement, will no doubt curtail the consumption of both Corn and Rye, but whether it will have any influence on the market remains to be seen.

HAY—There is a fair demand for baled, and the market may be quoted steady at $16@18 for prairie; timothy, $20@24.

HOMINY—$4.50 ₩ bbl.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1@1.10 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 13@14c ₩ lb.

ONIONS—$2@3 bbl.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with regular jobbing sales of Peach Blows at $1.10 ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—There are no new features deserving of special notice. Business continues fair, trade is fully up to what it usually is at this particular time, and prices remain unchanged.

Hams—Extra S. C. ₩ lb	14	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces ₩ lb	16
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	16½
Sides, Ex S. C.	14	Lard—Ref. for summer ₩ lb	13
Breakfast Bacon, Sugar Cured, old	16¼	Dried Beef, Ex. Chicago ₩ lb	18
Beef—Extra Mess		Do., in bbls	
Cured, ₩ doz	$5 50	Do., 3 lb caddies	19¼
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., 5 lb do	18
Clear Shoulders	13½	Do., 10 lb do	18
Clear Sides	14	Do., 5 lb do	19½
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$23 00	Do., 6 lb do	18
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	
POULTRY—Market bare of dressed. Live Chickens, by the coop, 65@75c ₩ pair.			

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; repair stars at 2¾@3 cts for good mixed, woolen 3½c ₩ lb.

SWEET CORN—5@6c ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is firm and higher; we now quote at $2.75@3. Clover Seed unchanged at $7.75@8 for medium and $8.75@9 for mammoth.

TALLOW—Steady at 7¾ to 8c for prime country, and 8½ to 8¾ for city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	82 cars	53 cars	10 cars.
Monday	35 "	16 "	4 "
Tuesday	34 "	15 "	20 "
Wednesday	20 "	16 "	30 "
Total	181 "	94 "	65 "
Same time last week	234 "	152 "	66 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock, at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, report as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 181 cars reported as having arrived, 150 cars were through consignments, which left but 31 cars of cattle on sale; the through cattle were owned by Morris and Alexander, billed through from Chicago to New York, and Martin, Fuller & Co., billed through from St. Louis to Philadelphia—the latter firm had but 21 cars. Notwithstanding Baltimore or New York. The attendance of country buyers is small, and the butcher trade was dull and flat, very as usual. The general tone of the market, however, in view of the very light supply, is firmer, and prices may be quoted 10@15c, and business, as already stated, very slow.

The Eastern markets are reported as having been very unsatisfactory. Some of the Philadelphia dealers, finding that their market was destined to be slow, shipped several cars from Philadelphia to New York, where they struck a still worse market. A New York exchange of Tuesday says: "The average loss on Chicago-bought cattle is at least $8 per head, and the Buffalo droves of Monday were doing but little better. It is not regarded as probable that prices can be advanced here, and the only salvation for shippers is the reduction of the cost in the West. A year ago the best cattle were sold here at 12¼@12½c ₩ lb. to dress 58 lb to the gross cwt."

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,490@1,500 steers	7.00@7.12
Good 1,350@1,360 steers	6.50@6.74
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	6.75@6.25
Fat Cows, Bulls, etc.	4.50@5.50
Milkers, $50@$70 ₩ head	35.00@49.28

Sales thus far, 488 head against 618 during same time last week.

SHEEP.

The arrivals on Monday were light, considerably less than generally expected, and all the sheep on sale were sold readily at full prices. Yesterday, the run continuing meagre, there was a fair degree of activity and Monday's rates were fully sustained. To-day, however, under the influence of a very decided increase in the receipts, some 30 cars during last night and this morning, there was a weaker feeling and the pens were nearly all full; with but very few selling, and prices were reported of fully 25c per cwt. lower as compared with Monday and Tuesday, and we reduce our quotations accordingly.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95@100 lb clipped	5.25@5.40
Prime 85@90 lb clipped	5.00@5.12
Good 70@80 lbs clipped	4.50@4.75

There are but very few wooled sheep coming forward and there is not much inquiry for this particular kind, as it is considered hazardous to ship them when the weather is at all warm. Some two or three bunches were sold at 6¾@7c. There is a difference of 1¼@1½c ₩ lb being made between wooled and clipped.

HOGS.

Trade has been very slow all week, but in view of the continued light receipts, a rather stronger feeling was developed to-day, and the indications at this writing are that the market is destined to hold its own, and an improvement is not improbable between this and Saturday. It is true, the advices from the east have not been very encouraging recently, but then the western markets, including Chicago, appear to have ralied slightly, and in the present condition of affairs, the west has more influence upon our market than the east. Trade opened tame this morning, but there was an increased demand during the forenoon, and salesmen were enabled to do better than they expected. While we do not quote Philadelphia hog rates above 4¾, it is but proper to state that one extra bunch of Lightnings topped that. There is considerable inquiry for stock hogs, and but very few offerings—selling readily at full prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Yorkers, 170@190 lbs	7.40@7.75
Yorkers, 140@150 lbs	7.00@7.30
Baltimore Hogs, 210@230 lbs	7.90@8.10
Philadelphia Hogs, 200@250 lbs	7.90@8.10
Stock Hogs, 80@110 lbs	5.00@5.75

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two thirds cost of stock. Please telegraph amount of Drafts and Car Nos. We engage in no speculations. Commissions $10 per car.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Indiana.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The season is now fairly under way and quite an active market was reported during the closing days of the week. At the opening a rather weak feeling prevailed, the attendance of buyers being light; while the unsettled state of the weather operated against an active market. The receipts increased materially after Thursday, and the better supply on sale induced a large attendance of both city and country buyers, and an active trade was reported. The arrivals so far have been mostly of yard stock, 25@30 while the receipts of strips and boards were generally rather poor in quality, there being no really choice grades on sale. The ruling price for the week for piece stuff laf been $8.50. Strips and boards sold at $7.50@14 for poor to fair cargoes. Selects really desirable lots, To-day, Monday, about 20 cargoes were offered for sale, and there was a good demand on city and country account, the market ruling active and closing firm, with about all sold. In values there were no changes to note, but an unscantling selling readily at $8.50, with long lengths selling at better figures. Strips and boards unchanged. Shingles sold at $2.75 to $2.90, closing firm.

Wool.

BOSTON, May 12.—Wool is generally unchanged and in fair demand from manufacturers, who continue to buy as their necessities may require. Prices rule low and unsatisfactory for all fine wools, but medium grades sustain previous rates. There is a very indifferent feeling on the part of manufacturers, and the future of the market is not very encouraging. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces range 62 to 67c for XXX and medium grades; Michigan fleeces at 60 to 62½c; combing and delaine fleeces 60 to 65c. Fulled wool is in demand at 42@45c for common to choice supers. Extras not much enquired after.

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PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875.

Crude continues dull and weak, and as compared with yesterday prices were a shade lower; offered at $1.42½, and might possibly have been bought for less. Refined, if anything, was a shade firmer under the influence of advices from the east, but prices were no better; nominal at 10¾ on cars here to go to Baltimore, and 12⅛@12¾ delivered.

The Refiners' Combination, as it is termed, had another session to-day, but with what results we have been unable at this writing to learn. Some of our refiners still hesitate about going into it, being apprehensive that it will not stick together long enough to benefit them, while others are of the opinion that there are too many conflicting interests to harmonize. It is conceded that the refining business is in an unsatisfactory and depressed condition, but the question is, will the combination make it any better?

The Barrel trade continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.15; city make, $1.20.

EXPORTS.

The following were the exports from New York from January 1st to May 7th, and from other points to May 1st:

	1875.	1874.
From New York	gals. 36,564,108	28,075,684
From Boston	822,290	940,832
From Philadelphia	2,146,788	10,122,867
From Baltimore	1,736,161	1,121,816
Total	gals. 66,661,317	89,270,393
Same time 1873		Gallons. 56,686,949
Same time 1872		35,499,991

The list of vessels chartered and loading at the principal ports is somewhat smaller than a week or two ago.

PRODUCERS INDIGNANT.

A correspondent writes from St. Petersburg under date of 10th: The recent action of the Allegheny Valley Railroad refusing to furnish transportation to the Atlantic Pipe Company, together with refusals of pipe lines to load barges has thoroughly producers of the Third District and expressions of indignation are freely indulged in. A meeting was held here to-day. Producers were unanimous in requesting the Atlantic line to extend the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars and pledge themselves to furnish money to extend the lines to Pittsburgh if necessary. A committee of five were appointed and are now soliciting subscriptions to that end. Feeling runs high and producers are in earnest. The co-operation of the Butler county producers is extended.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
O. J. Greer	Star O W	786
J Bushnell	Petrolia O W	1,143
J Bushnell	Model O W	946
H. S. A. Stewart	Penn O W	240
G. M. Robinson	Loomis & Co	194
Total		3,568

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	373

Cincinnati Horse Market.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—The market for higher grades of all classes, including drivers, drafts, &c., is moderately brisk, and animals bring good prices. In the low grades, including plugs, common work, &c., there is not much demand. In the fifth street auction last week 140 head were sold, against ten for the preceding week, and 1,840 for the last month. Of these sales shipments of harness Horses were made to Little York, Pa., at prices ranging from $150 to $200, to New York City at from $125 to $170, and to Rhode Island at from $120 to $250. Two cars of the Muller syndicate shipped to Little York at prices from $150 to $175. General prices remain Plugs $20@40, plow nags $40@60, common work $80@100, business drivers $80@120, single buggy $120@220, street car $85@110, Boston chunks $85@100, good harness Horses for home use $12 @150, extra harness Horses $1,50@200. Draft horses $150@250 and $300. In the Mule market prices are as follows: Fourteen hands $75@90, 15 hands $110@125, 16 hands $150@175. Good sales of 16-hand Mules will bring $400.—*Commercial.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 12 1875

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and market firm and lower; No 1 spring $1.04¾; No 2 $1.01 spot or May; $1.03¾ seller June; $1.06¾ seller July; $1 seller August; No 2 rejected 90c. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 72¾c spot or May; high mixed 74@74c; 74¾@74¾c for June; 76¾c seller July. Oats active and firmer; No 2 at 34¾ spot or May; 44¾@44¾c seller June; rejected 40c. Rye weak; No 1 $1.06 spot. Barley quiet and firm; No 2 $1.36 spot; $1.23 seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and prices have advanced steadily; $11.45 spot; $11.79 seller June; $21.95@21.97½ seller July; $22.25 August. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $15.35 spot; $15.42½ seller June; $15.60@15.62½ seller July. Butter steady at 18@20c. Eggs firmer at 12@13c.

WHISKY—Firmer and higher at $1.18.

On call board wheat was steady and lower; $1.03 June; $1.06 July. Corn easier and lower; 72¾c May; 73¾@73¾c July. Oats dull and lower; unchanged. Pork quiet and a shade lower; offered at $11.50 July; $21.47½ seller August. Lard quiet, steady and a shade higher; $15.45 June; $15.66 July.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Flour: receipts 9,000 bbls; in moderate demand; superfine western and state $4.85@5.15; common to good $5.25@5.70; good to choice $5.70@6.; white wheat extra western $6.00; extra Ohio $4.95@7.25; St. Louis $6.70@8.50. Cornmeal firm at $4@4.65. Rye flour active at $5.40@5.50. Wheat: receipts 47,000 bushels; lower; No. 1 spring $1.24@1.27; No. 2 $1.15@1.17; No 3 red $1.10@1.11; winter red western $1.17@1.20; No 2 Milwaukee $1.21½; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.15@1.25. Rye quiet at $1.09. Barley scarce. Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 20,000 bush; in moderate demand; mixed western 84@85c; yellow 89c. Oats: receipts 19,000 bush; mixed western 75@77c, white 76@78c. Hay unchanged. Coffee dull and heavy at 16@18¾c. Sugar quiet; refining fair to good 8¼@8¾c; prime 8 9-16@8¾c. Molasses firm. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined 12¾c; crude 6¾c. Rosin dull at $1.85@2.00. Turpentine firm at 30@34¾c. Pork firmer; $21.90@22.00. Beef quiet. Cut Meats steady; dry salted shoulders 8¾c. Middles quiet. Lard firmer; western 15¾c; short clear 17¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 15¾c. Butter firm; western 15@16c. Cheese heavy at 8@14c. Whisky heavy at $1.21.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Flour firm and quiet; extra $4.75@5; Minnesota and Wisconsin family $5.75@6.25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $6@6.50; high grades $7@8. Wheat slow; No 2 Milwaukee $1.20; red for mill; No 1 Milwaukee offered at $1.21; No 2 $1.17. Rye: $1.10. Corn inactive; yellow afloat, western mixed steady at 80c. Oats quiet; 72½@73c for white; 70@71c for mixed. Barley and Malt quiet.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; $1.28@1.33. Corn steady at 78@80c. Oats active at 70@72c. Rye firm at $1.22@1.25. Barley dull but unchanged. Timothy seed dull at 70@72c. Eggs quiet at 14c. Butter heavy. Cheese: demand fair and market firm. Pork dull and declined 50 cts; $21.50 bid; $22 asked. Lard dull and lower; steam 15¼c spot; kettle, country sold at 15¾c. Bulk meats dull at 8¾, 11¾, 12¼@12¾c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm at 9¾, 12¾@13¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.16.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 12.—Tallow 43s 9d. Refined petroleum 24½d; spirits do 9¾d.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8@8¼d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 9,500 bales American. Flour: extra State western 22s. Wheat: No 2 to No 1 spring, new, 10s@10s 2d. Corn: mixed new 33s. Pork 75s. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 68s. Bacon: c. c. new 50. Cheese: fine American 78s. Tallow 41s 9d. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 9¾d.

ANTWERP, May 12.—Refined petroleum 28f.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 12.—Flour: demand limited and prices quiet and firm at $4.90@4.75 for common superfine; $5.25@5.75 for common western; $5.75@6.40 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extras; $6.25@7 for white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $6.50@7.50 for Illinois; $6.60@8.50 for St. Louis; fancy Minnesota $7@8.75. Corn quiet; 91½@93c for mixed and yellow. Oats very firm at 76@81c for mixed and white.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 12.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.50. Wheat steady at $1.30. Corn steady at 70c. Oats steady at 45c. Bacon steady; shoulders 10@10½c; sides 12¾@13c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; sides 12¾@13c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.31.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 12.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat strong, and 1@2c higher; No 1 white $1.30; No 2 do $1.43; mixed $1.40; No 1 western red $1.40; No 2 do $1.37½@1.39; Pennsylvania red $1.38; No 2 western spring red $1.17@1.19. Corn dull; western mixed 86c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet but firm at $1.16@1.18. Hay quiet; Pennsylvania and Maryland $18@20. Provisions easier, but not quotably lower. Pork $22.50@23. Bulk meats: shoulders 9c; clear rib 12¾c; loose packed 12¾@13¼c. Bacon: shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13¾@14c. Hams 14¾@15¾c. Lard quiet; refined 16@16¼c. Butter firm; new western packed, 20@24c; do rolls 18@22c. Petroleum dull and nominally 6½@9c. Coffee quiet and steady; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes 18@19½c. Whisky: sales at $1.22@1.24.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Flour scarce and in demand; fine $4.75; superfine $5.50; X $5.75; XX $6.00; XXX $6.25@6.75. Corn: No 2 mixed 77½@78c; firm; mixed and yellow 80c; white 80@82c. Oats dull at 74@78c. Bran dull and lower at $1.12@1.15. Hay dull; prime $25. Pork dull at $22.00@22.50. Lard 22.75. Dry salt meats: no shoulders on hand; they are called for at 9¾c; sides 12¾@13¾c. Bacon strongest at 9¾, 13¾@14c. Hams 14¾@15c. Lard dull; tierce 15¾@15¾c; keg 16@16¼c. Sugar in good demand; common 8c; fair to fully fair 8¾@9c; prime 9@9¼c. Molasses dull; common 46@50c; fair 50@55c; prime to choice 55@70c. Whisky no demand; prices are marked up under western advices; rectified $1.17@1.20. Coffee firm at 18@19c. Corn meal firm at $3.90@3.94.

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HOME NEWS.

The Ortwein Reward.

Dr. Hamnett, brother of John Hamnett, who was murdered by Ortwein, yesterday paid to the County Commissioners the reward of one thousand dollars offered by him for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. The two thousand dollars are now awaiting the decision of the court as to which of the numerous claimants is the legitimate one.

Death From Convulsions.

William Russell, who resided on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, near Nixon street, died with convulsions on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. He had been suffering but twelve hours, when he died, notwithstanding all the efforts of the attending physician, Dr. Cunningham. He was a laborer, about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and six children, in poor circumstances.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed Near Connellsville.

About eight o'clock last evening, a passenger train on the Southwest Pennsylvania railroad, between Connellsville and Greensburg, ran over a cow near Connellsville, and the engine was thrown from the track and over an embankment, instantly killing Engineer Welty and Fireman Murray, both of whom lived at Connellsville. The passengers escaped unhurt.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Sudden Death of Dr. Gibson.

Dr. Gibson, of Williamsport, who was serving on the United States Grand Jury, the latter part of last week, died very suddenly on Tuesday night, at the residence of Mr. John Baldrige, at Braddock's Fields, at which place he was visiting. The Doctor had been in poor health for some time and feeling a pain about his heart a short time before he died he called for mustard and warm water, which he used to bathe his feet. On retiring to his room for the night he fell to the floor, and before medical assistance arrived he was a corpse. The deceased was a member of the M. E. church, and has a brother who is a minister in the same denomination and a member of the Erie Conference.

FRESH BOOKS

For Spring and Summer Reading.

On our first page will be found a list of recent publications by Sheldon & Company, of New York, among which is that of "Tempest Tossed," from the smoothly flowing pen and vivid imagination of Theodore Tilton, and which is not only fascinating in style, but the perusal of which must make ever reader in some degree nobler and better. A powerful story, entitled "Estelle," by Mrs. Annie Edwards, one of the freshest and most charming writers. "Love Afloat," being a story of the American Navy, giving a real and vivid picture of life on board an American man-of-war. Messrs. Sheldon & Company are publishers of a respectable, valuable and elegant line of books, and the general as well as the special reader must be richly profited by an acquaintance with their pages.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

What Allegheny Republicans Propose to do About it.

To-night the Republicans of Allegheny will hold a meeting, pursuant to adjournment at the last gathering, to take action with reference to selecting delegates to the State Convention. Some decided expressions in manner in which their respectful protest against the action of the Committee has been received, the Republicans on the North Side naturally feel incensed, and are very hostile in their feelings toward the chief manipulators, who seem to think and who act on the principle, that the masses of the party have nothing to do but to vote as directed—their wishes not being taken into account. Allegheny Republicans and Republicans generally throughout, the county have a notion fostered by the custom of the party in all other years,—that they ought to have much little say so in the selection of candidates to represent them in any capacity, but the managerial Solons whne chief charcteristic, is impertinent egotism—seem to think that this is an old notion that ought not to be corrected and hence the usurpation of authority which characterized the action of the committee, and the r subsequent owl-like silence. The masses of the party however will not be put down in this style, and the action of the Allegheny meeting to-night, will show that the people are not to be led around by a self-constructed clique of leaders, whose cool effrontery is only equaled by their ignorance and egotistical short sightedness.

HIS BUMPS.

A Murderer Phrenologically Considered.

Prof. O. S. Fowler, the distinguished Phrenologist, lectured last evening at Lafayette Hall to an audience that filled the place to overflowing. His theme was "Life and Self-Culture," and at the close of the discourse, he was put to a pretty severe test. A disciple of Spurzheim, by the audience, passed a package up to the platform, and requested a phrenological consideration of it. The mysterious package when brought to light, proved to be a skull—or at least part of one—a portion of it having been cut away. The Professor threw a critical gaze upon the subject, passed his hands caressingly over it, and then proceeded to say in substance. This is a very large skull, and from its size, seems to be a possessor to have been a person of great power or force of character; the skull was shaped like a wedge (although a part of it is gone), narrow in front and sloping back rapidly in the rear; there was scarcely any brain in Benevolence, or the moral sentiments; Conscience was deficient; Hope still more deficient; hence the person was desperate and didn't care much what he did; Combativeness was quite sharp, indicating a good deal of Contrivance, or planning power; this contrivance was principally exercised in ways and means for making money; Secretiveness, Destructiveness and Love of Money, were the predominant characteristics; and they were monstrously large; I have never seen them as large in any head I have ever yet examined; his skull at Secretion and Destructiveness was very thin, indicating intense and long continued action in these directions; his Caution was large and sharp; I have never seen it so large, and it made him very sly and quiet in all he did; Love of the other sex was large, and probably sensual, which redoubled his cunning; he was deficient in sympathy, friendship and devotion, although his cunning would make him simulate these virtues when he had an object in view. This head is the largest behind of any head I have ever seen. It is a remarkable head for its ferocious characteristics. I find here also a "lump," which I judge was made by a fall or by a blow in earlier years."

At the close of the examination the audience, by a hearty round of applause, indicated that the Professor had hit the nail. The skull was that of Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, who swung on the gibbett a few weeks ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Edwin Stine made his *debut* last night in the character of *Hamlet*, it being the occasion of the benefit of Arthur Palmer, and, while the young gentleman interpreted it creditably it cannot be said that it was a masterly performance at all. Why he selected so exceedingly difficult a role for his initial formal appearance was the subject of considerable comment, but the answer is probably found in the conjecture that it was to be made a test of his adaptation to the stage. We feel free to confess that Mr. Stine is possessed of dramatic ability which, with hard study and careful cultivation, may enable him to reach a creditable height in the actor's profession, that is, if he should enter upon such a career. Having shown what he can do with a character like *Hamlet*, after two or three years study, it is his duty to himself as well as to the art sphere in which he proposes to move, to begin at the bottom of the ladder, or as near the bottom as men of judgment may determine is best fitted for him, and gradually work his way toward the top. While incongruities of voice and action last night plainly indicated him to be a novice, and although there was not only a tendency to, but an indubitable application of rant, he knew his lines very well, delivered them clearly and intelligently, and deported himself in such a way as to show that he had a fair conception of his part, but there was no intensity in his acting. Altogether, Mr. Stine has no reason to be ashamed of his performance. When it is remembered that he is only an amateur, unaccustomed to the stage and to appearing befote an audience, justice should prompt the award of a fair share of credit to him, and at the same time indicate that there is plenty of room for improvement in the use of his voice, and particularly in gestures and general gracefulness, as well as in other respects.

This evening "Married Life" and "Sarah's Young Man" will be presented, with the full strength of the company.

"Ye Olde Folkes Concerte."

The "Olde Folkes Concerte," to be given at the Hazlewood School House this evening, promises to be a very enjoyable affair. A choice programme has been arranged, and superior vocalists will take part. A train will leave the Connellsville depot at seven o'clock and return at 10:20, giving people from the city an opportunity of attending.

Germania Orchestra.

The eleventh of the Germania concerts will be given to-morrow afternoon at Library Hall, commencing at half-past o'clock. The programme includes selections from Rossini, Strauss, Meyerbeer, Auber and others. Tickets are for sale at Gildenfenny & Hess', Zweidinger and Towar's stores.

Harry Ellsler's Benefit.

The entertainment to be given to-morrow night as a benefit to Harry Ellsler, Treasurer of the Opera House, will be one of the choicest of the season. The programme is a varied one, comprising two plays as well as vocal and instrumental musical performances.

Trimble's Varieties.

"The Tigress of the West," the sensation play now running at this theater, suits the popular taste and it is greeted with many marks of pleasure. It is re-enforced by several artists of merit, and taken all in all, the programme is a good one.

Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, of superior quality and reasonable prices, for sale by many of the retail grocers.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the National Temperance Convention at the Second Presbyterian Church—A Number of Delegates Present from Different States—A Permanent Organization Effected—Three Sessions Held During the Day—Summary of an Address at the Evening Gathering—Resolutions Acted Upon—Another Meeting This Morning.

In accordance with a previous announcement, the National Temperance Convention met in the Second Presbyterian church (Dr. Howard's), on Penn avenue, yesterday morning, for the transaction of business. A temporary organization was effected by calling Rev. R. W. French, of Peotone, Ills., to the chair, and Rev. Dr. Jennings to the Secretary's stand.

The following committee on permanent organization was then appointed: Chairman—Rev. J. H. Andrews, Revs. John Grayburn, J. E. Barnett, John Grant, O. Babcock, Wm. Hunter, D. C. Babcock and Thos. H. Hale, Esq. This committee retired and the following Commitee on taking the names of delegates was appointed: Rev. Robert Andley Browne, Chairman; Revs. Mead and Ormond, and B. R. Bradford, Esq., of New Brighton.

After getting the machinery in running order Rev. Dr. Swift proceeded to deliver the address of welcome, which was responded to by Rev. T. Meloy.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

At the conclusion of Mr. Maloys address, Rev. J. H. Andrews, chairman of the committee on Permanent Organization presented the following report:

For President Rev. Dr. R. W. Brown, of New Castle Pa. For Vice Presidents Rev's. W. D. Howard, D. D. R. W. French, Peotone Ills.; J. B. Dunn, Boston Mass.; Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Philadelphia; J. N. Stearns Esq., New York City; James Black Esq., Lancaster Pa.; Rev. Joseph King, Allegheny; Mrs. S. Allinder, Pittsburgh; Rev. Dr. M. Morrison, College Springs Iowa; Rev. J. K. Melhorn, Pittsburgh; Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Allegheny; Mrs. E. L. Beeson, Uniontown, Pa.; Rev. Dr. S. C. Jennings, Allegheny; Mrs. H. N. K. Goff, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Alexander Clark, Pittsburgh; Rev. L. McGuire, Allegheny; Hon. B. R. Bradford, New Brighton, Pa.; Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., Pittsburgh; Rev Dr. A. M. Milligan, Allegheny; Rev. Mr. Emerson, Allegheny; Rev. A. K. Bell, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Rev. S. Burt, Barnesville, Ohio; Mrs. M. B. Reese, Alliance, Ohio; Rev. Dr. J. R. Bittinger, Sewickley; Mother Stewart, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, Alliance, Ohio and Mrs. M. A. Hunt, Indianapolis, Ind.

For Secretaries—Rev. Dr. H. Locke, D. D., Alliance, O.; Rev. B. T. Woolburn, Allegheny, and Rev. R. T. Miller, Pittsburgh.

At this point the Convention adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

At two o'clock the Convention assembled in the same place. Rev. R. W. Brown in the chair.

In addition to the Vice Presidents named during the morning session, the following were added: Rev. John Gaston, Wayne City, Wis.; Mrs. Diselm, Columbus, O.; Mrs. H. H. Dorse, Columbus, O.; A. B. Miller, President of Waynesburg College, Pa., and Mrs. S. S. Hamilton, Pittsburgh.

Rev. Mr. Stearns, of New York; Mrs. M. Brown, of Alliance, O.; Mrs. Hunt, of Indiana, and Mrs. Goff, of Philadelphia, being invited, addressed the Convention.

On motion Revs. Messrs. Kennedy, Jennings and Fishe were appointed to aid in the enrollment of names of delegates.

A resolution in reference to the publications of the National Temperance Publication House was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention joined in singing a hymn and was then led in prayer by Mrs. Hunt, of Indiana.

Revs. Messrs. Babcock, of Philadelphia, Latshaw, of Sharon, Pa., and J. W. Bain, were invited to address the Convention.

On motion a collection was taken up to meet the expenses of the Convention, amounting to $8.92.

On motion a committee of seven on the Chicago Convention was appointed, consisting of the following delegates: Dr. Ormond, Prof. Gay, McAlee, D. Tidball, Esq., Rev. Dr. Squires, Mrs. Griffith, of Alliance, Mrs. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. C. Wilson, of Clarion.

The Business Committee reported a Constitution for a National Temperance League, which was read and made the order of the day for ten o'clock Thursday morning.

Adjourned.

Evening Session.

The attendance at the evening session was very large, a congregation coming together at half-past seven, and remaining for a short season in devotional exercises, which were led by Rev. J. M. Barnett, of Connellsville. A number of prayers were offered up for the success of the temperance cause, which were full of feeling and gave evidence that those taking part in the exercises had their hearts in the work. Following this the minutes of the afternoon session were read by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Locke, of Alliance, Ohio, which were approved. The Chairman announced that the order of the evening would be a series of addresses, and said the first speech would be delivered by Rev. S. J. Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, who would talk upon the topic "The Crusade, its Workers and Results." Mr. Stewart took the pulpit, and said her was neither Mother Stewart or her husband, but he felt it an honor to be one of her brothers. He then proceeded to discuss his subject, the following being a summary of what he said: The origin of the crusade may be traced to a little country town in Ohio, where a poor woman went to a saloon keeper and asked him to cease selling her husband liquor. Failing to get a promise from him in compliance with her request, she prayed with him, and if she had a right to engage in prayer under such circumstances, have not the great mass of women an equal right? The Washingtonian movement was good as far as it went, but it failed in that it did not get at the root or foundation of this evil. On the other hand the crusade idea comes in and says keg right at the fountain head of this traffic, and this is the reason of the success which has crowned the efforts of the temperance workers up to the present time.

There is a mistaken idea abroad that young men are able to resist any and all temptations, but we have examples of their falling on all sides. Because a man is young he will not fall is no reason why he should subject himself to temptation in order to test his manhood.

The question of the success of the crusade is one which may be considered with some profit. It may be asked, "Has it been a complete success?" and this can be answered both affirmatively and negatively. It is true that in a great many places there are saloons, and even more saloons at the present time than at the beginning of the crusade, yet the public sentiment of this country has been moulded, and the results for good can only be told in the distant future.

One of the greatest evils of the age which has grown out of this movement is the fact that temperance and the Gospel has been united, and the churches are taking hold of this matter. It is not the drunkard which has the influence to induce to temperance to walk in the footsteps of the inebriate, but it is the gilded cup offered by the hand of a fair woman upon the morning of a beautiful new year's day. It is not the excessive drinking that has the evil influence to turn the young into the paths of vice and drunkenness so much as moderate drinking. It is the social glass, the colored wine in the silver goblet, that man makes them go out in this direction, and the only way to overcome this matter is to do away with the evil itself. The speaker here made an eloquent appeal to the women not to become discouraged, as they had the real potential in moulding public sentiment in the proper direction. The assertion was made that the work would never be abandoned until the liquor traffic was entirely exterminated. The address was a happy effort throughout, and was often loudly applauded. Some telling hits were made and at its conclusion the speaker retired amid hearty applause.

A collection was then taken up for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention, at the same time Miss Dermitt favoring the audience with a song called "Ninety and Nine," which was well received.

The President said ten minute speeches were next in order, but Mr. W. T. Maloy, of Cadiz, made a motion that the Committee on Resolutions be requested to report, which was carried. Accordingly the following paper was read by Rev. A. M. Milligan, of Pittsburgh.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The nation which undertakes to govern itself and protect its citizens from dangers from within as well as from without, stands responsible to God and to its citizens for the existence in our midst of an enemy which is destroying annually 150,000 lives, wasting more property than did the rebellion, besides instigating the great majority of the crimes which empley our courts, fill our prisons, and pollute the morals of our citizens, and that every citizen rests under this fearful responsibility until he has made his protest and resistance against this enemy equal to the full extent of his influence upon the Government; and

WHEREAS, Experience has satisfactorily shown that the only remedy for this evil of intemperance is the legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks by the Governments State and National; and

WHEREAS, Intemperance is to-day doing more to destroy the souls of men, the morals of society, and otherwise to obstruct the work of the church, than any other known evil and than all other causes combined, it therefore becomes the duty of the churches to combine together and to exert the whole of their vast moral force to stop, at its fountain head this overflowing flood, and that it is high time that the man who, by the manufacture or sale of the soul-destroying poison, brings his brother's blood upon his skirts, should no longer find shelter behind the Commission table; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we pledge ourselves as citizens to exert our whole political power in behalf of Prohibition.

2. That we call upon the church to exert her whole ecclesiastical influence—that those who import, manufacture, sell or use intoxicating drinks, or sign petitions for licenses and bail bonds, and afford other facilities for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks be excluded from her pale.

3. That we pledge ourselves as citizens to aid to the extent of our power the execution of prohibitory laws.

4. That this Convention recommend to all church members and other friends of temperance, in the choice of civil officers, to cast their votes only in favor of men of known and pronounced prohibition principles, and such as are pledged in all their official acts to carry out these principles.

5. That we recognize with the highest satisfaction the devoted self-sacrificing and efficient efforts of the bands of temperance women, and bid them God speed in their work of faith and labor of love—and express our confidence that if all the Christian women of our land were equally devoted to the cause, its triumph would be near.

After the reading of the resolutions Rev. Dr. Grimes, of Cadiz, O., made a stirring speech upon the proper method of legislation to get rid of intemperance. He argued that the liquor traffic is favored by those Christian women of our land were equally devoted to the cause, its triumph would be near.

After the reading of the resolutions Rev. Dr. Grimes, of Cadiz, O., made a stirring speech upon the proper method of legislation to get rid of intemperance. He argued that the liquor traffic is favored by those who make the laws, which should not be who make the laws, which should not be the case. He thought the proper method of success was to get control of the minds of the boys and so educate them so that they will hate the very idea of drinking. A number of impromptu speeches were made by different members of the Convention upon the resolutions presented for adoption.

Mr. Benjamin E. Bradford, of New Brighton, Pa., moved that the resolutions be taken up one by one and voted upon—the audience to signify their approval of the sentiment contained therein by a rising vote. The idea in this was simply to ascertain the feeling of the Convention upon the principles set forth. Each resolution was taken up in regular order and at the hour of adjournment all had been adopted except the two last which will be considered this morning. During the debate which took place, things grew pretty lively toward the latter part of the session, which brought Mrs. Hunt of Indianapolis, to her feet, who said she thought the Convention had been fooling long enough and it was time now to begin work. She said that the men can beat women jowering all to pieces." This brought the house down and the speeches made thereafter were much more to the point. The Convention remained in session until after ten o'clock, when a motion was made to adjourn over until this morning, which was carried. The audience was then dismissed with the benediction.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Billy White Displaced and Johnny Hamill Elected—Henry Evans Chosen Assistant—Secretary Lee and Superintendent Fullwood Continued.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Commission was held last night in Municipal Hall. The members present were Messrs. Wilson, Pender, Hays, Larimer, Chambers, Torley, Jones, McElroy and Pitcairn.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, W. H. Lewis, John Cregan and John Brown were placed on the sub-list.

Secretary Lee reported that during April the expenditures were $6,106.77, previously expended during the year, $23,-911.87, making a total of $34,649.75.

The actions taken by the Monthly Committee in the cases of a number of firemen who were hauled up before it for indulging upon the rules of the department, were approved.

Chief Engineer White reported twenty-one fires and alarms for the month, with a loss so far as known of $22,300. He recommendation that the foreman of each company be furnished with a roll book in which to keep a record of the firemen, was approved.

The matter of the conviction in the Criminal Court of Chief Engineer White and two members of the department of forcible entry and detainer, in obeying the orders of the Commission and taking charge of the Twenty-fourth ward engine house, was reported by President Wilson, but action in the case was suspended until after the men have been sentenced.

After the approval of a number of bills the Commission adjourned *sine die*, following which Mr. Jones took the chair temporarily and Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of Messrs. Pender, Larimer and Pitcairn as members of the Commission for the ensuing three years. The Board then organized permanently by unanimously re-electing Geo. Wilson, President, and F. P. Case, Secretary.

The next business in order being the election of a Chief Engineer, Assistant, &c., Mr. Torley offered the following:

Resolved, That the present officers of the Fire Commission be retained in their present places.

Mr. Pitcairn objected to the resolution He said it was out of order and moved to lay it on the table, alleging that its adoption would not be equivalent to an election as required by law.

Mr. Larimer contended that the resolution was in order.

Mr. Pitcairn—I beg your pardon, it is out of order.

Mr. Larimer—Well, prove it.

Mr. Pitcairn—It is not necessary to prove it.

The motion was finally carried by a vote of six for to two against, and as the resolution had been carried for the purpose of testing the opinion on the Chief Engineership, its defeat showed that Billy White's chances for re-election were *nil*.

The Commission next resolved to go into an election for Chief Engineer, and Mr. Chambers moved to so amend the rules of the Board that the election should be *viva voce* instead of by ballot. He said that a great many threats had been made on the streets against the Commission regarding this election and he desired to have his vote published. He wasn't ashamed to let people know how he voted. Mr. Pitcairn then nominated John Hamill for Chief Engineer and Mr. Torley moved that Wm. J. White. The election resulted as follows:

Messrs. Wilson, Pender, Hays, Jones, McElroy, Chambers and Pitcairn voting in all, voted for Hamill and Messrs. Torley and Larimer voted for White. A majority having voted for Johnny Hamill he was declared elected.

For Assistant Chief Engineer D. J. Pender, Henry Evans, Samuel McCutcheon and John Steel were nominated. Messrs. Wilson, Hays, Lamirer, Jones, McElroy, Chambers, Pender and Pitcairn, eight, voted for Evans, and Torley for McCutcheon. Mr. Evans was elected. Capt. Samuel L. Fullwood, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, was unanimously re-elected, and Robert Miller was elected Engineer of the Duquesne Company.

The Commission then went about to adjourn when Chief White entered the room and requested to be immediately relieved from duty. He said that he had been connected with the fire department for twenty-five years, but he now desired to be relieved. On motion of Mr. Pitcairn his request was granted.

Chief Hamill and Assistant Evans were next escorted into the progress of the Board, informed of their election, and congratulatory speeches were made on both sides.

After transacting other business of no special importance the Board adjourned.

THE "CONDUIT" LINE.

Almost Ready for Business—The Arrangements to be Perfected in a Few Days.

The Columbia Conduit Company and the Refiners seem to have shaken hands cordially, and it is said the pipe line will be ready in a few days to deliver oil wherever it is needed. The company is making arrangements to bring the pipe to a point on the Allegheny river in Armstrong county, in order to load barges with oil. About two fifteen thousand barrel tanks will be erected, and kept constantly full of oil, so that boats can be speedily loaded at any time. It is thought the Conduit Company will employ the barges to take oil to the refineries. An employe of the company stated yesterday that everything was now in good shape for the commencement of business. Arrangements have been made so that the oil will be certainly hauled across the West Penn road, and from there by pipage to any refinery that will take it.

To Delegates and Others in Attendance at the Temperance Convention.

You will please make it suit to call at S. Hamilton's Carpet establishment, Nos. 75 and 77 Fifth avenue, and see the very elegant stock of first-class Pianos and Organs that are being opened up fresh every day. Yesterday we supplied no less than three delegates with elegant Boudoir Cabinet Organs. We have again marked down prices so low that it is scarcely possible to resist purchasing. The prices are so exceedingly low that the terms are so very easy on our *new revised* one dollar per week payment plan, that there is really no reason whatever for doing without a piano or organ. Just call and get our figures and terms; they will certainly surprise you, and then please remember that we are not offering a cheap, showy and comparatively worthless class of instruments, but are selling only such goods as the great Estey Cottage Organs, in perfectly new styles of cases just recently introduced, and the Clough & Warren Combination Organ, that is certainly a marvel of power and variety. And also the celebrated and unrivalled Decker & Barnes pianos. Don't permit interested persons to persuade you that what they are trying to sell you is just as good as an Estey organ or a Bradbury or a Decker & Barnes piano, but just call and see the great difference for yourself, and we know you cannot be persuaded to have any other. Please remember, that no matter how cheaply you may want to buy, or on however easy terms, we will meet you and suit you, both in price and terms. To be convinced be sure to call, and please remember this, that you will have to come up *just one pair of stairs* to our salesrooms. But we more than repay you for the slight effort, in the price of your instrument, as it is an indisputable fact that $25 to $50 is saved on an instrument by buying at S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's carpet store.

Lecture.

Prof. Wm. Howard Day will deliver a lecture this evening at 7½ o'clock in the Avery Street Mission Church, corner of North and Avery streets, Allegheny, under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Industrial Society. Subject: "Mutual Dependence and its Lessons." Prof. Day is a speaker of fine literary attainments. A full house is anticipated. Tickets will be served by the ladies of the Society.

JOSIE HUTCHINSON,
MARY GRAHAM,
SUSA JONES,
JENNIE FRISBEE.

No. 1 Fifth Avenue

At which the rooms of Walter Anderson are located seem to be the center of attraction to gentlemen who desire to dress well at a reasonable price. At this we are not surprised considering the advantages which are to be gained by patronizing this establishment. Good fits, elegant styles, and nothing else are allowed to leave this house, and the goods being the most choice in the market we would advise all our readers to give him a call.

If warm weather ever comes in earnest people will want ice cream with that, they will find that the Cocoanut Drops, Macaroons and Lady Fingers, made by S. S. Marvin & Co., are the best and cheapest they can buy.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

In the case of the Cascade Iron Company John Wilson and Robert McKnight petitioned for the ascertainment of the value of certain securities. Referred to Register Harper.

S. D. Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made confirming the execution of a certain mortgage to Jno. R. McCune.

Julius Lake, bankrupt. John R. Horton of Blossburg, was appointed assignee.

James L. Dunn, bankrupt, Crawford county. Bankrupt discharged.

Ann E. Sulk, bankrupt, Crawford county. The inquisition against Thos. Scandrett was refused.

United States Circuit Court.

(*Before Judge McKennan.*)

William R. Walker assignee vs. the City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; action to recover on two policies of insurance. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,758.

Hook & Wise vs. Simon Rinehart Jr. assistant United States Assessor, action to recover damages occasioned by the closing of a mill connected with a distillery belonging to plaintiffs. On trial.

James Ingham Esq. of Waynesburgh Green county, on motion of Mr. D. F. Patterson was admitted to practice in this court.

Trial List for To-day.

Allen & Co' vs. Haslage & Co.
Madison Iron & M. Co. vs. McKelvey et al.
Bonnett vs. King.
Scully in trust vs. Fowler et al.,
Ebert vs. Bent.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce vs. Palmer.
Henderson vs. Chislet et al.
Young vs. Young & Hoy.
Friday vs. Bracken.
Heisel, trustee, vs. Yunker.
Canfield for use vs. the Monongahela Navigation Co.
Clark vs. Goldstrome.
Heyle vs. Heyle.
W. & W. S. M. Co. vs. Young et al.
McCullough vs. Ross Kamp et al.
Canrow & Co. vs. Jones.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

Chas. Fritsch, indicted for malicious trespass, on oath of Louis Membardt. Not guilty, and prosecutor pay the costs.

A Gainsford, indicted for false pretenses on oath of R. E. Breed. Not guilty, but defendant was directed to pay the costs.

Frank Hitchcock, indicted for larceny, on oath of Mary Hunter. Jury out.

Ed. Bailey, indicted for nuisance, on oath of —— Boyd. On trial.

BILLS IN EQUITY.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, by J. F. Winke against F. N. and F. W. Sawert, in which the plaintiff sets forth that prior to the 14th of August, 1874, he was accused of swearing falsely in a certain case tried before Alderman Taylor, on the 14th of August, 1874,. When the case was brought before the Quarter Sessions Court, a *nolle pros.* was allowed, and Waldron was ordered to pay the costs. A capias was issued and required in the sum of $500.

Trial List For To-day.

Comwonwealth vs.

J. J. Hays,	Harry Martin (3)
Wm. Dalzell,	Henry Rahe,
F. J. McGuire,	Geo. Secenckly,
Gus. Schultz,	Chas. Eichmiller,
F. Freigresser,	J. Robinson et al.
Jas. Murphy,	A. McMillian,
Jas. Fennerty,	John M. Davis.
J. A. Kohresson,	Conrad Miller,
John Argyle,	Rosina Ellwanger,
Henry Colgan,	George Burrs,
Fitz. Murphy.	Alex. King.

Columbus Balanced the Egg.

It was easy for others to balance the egg after Columbus had shown them how, and since Mr. R. Taggart, of No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, introduced the popular and profitable system of selling boots and shoes at retail for wholesale prices, a half dozen little imitators are trying to do the same thing, which they never can do as does Taggart, that is, give the public the benefit of *real* wholesale prices, as they can not purchase in such large quantities, can not pay cash for their purchases, and can not sell one pair to his three. Herein lies the difference and the buyer's gain. Go to a wholesale house, price boots and shoes by the case, then go to Taggart and you will find that you can buy a single pair at the wholesale rates by the case.

Flowers, Lawn Vases and Rustic Work

If you wish to beautify your garden call at E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street, for roses, hardy, monthly, moss and climbers.

Bedding plants of all descriptions, ornamental vines and creepers.

Lawn vases and rustic work with plants to fill them handsomely.

Do not forget the place, E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street.

Good Work—Low Prices.

SAMUEL WOOD, JR.,
Carpenter,
Corner Penn and Ninth streets,

is an honest and experienced workman. Satisfaction guaranteed and pricesmoderate.

With your ice cream eat the Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. These goods are sold by many of the grocers, and at 91 and 93 Liberty street, at prices which are not extravagant.

Lawn Vases and Parlor Vases

At N. U. WALKER & Co.'s,
No. 372 Penn street.

BREVITIES.

····Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting this evening.

····A sneak thief stole $16 out of a house on Third avenue last night.

····Complaint is made that the Twelfth ward police are slightly inefficient.

····The summer schedule on the Pennsylvania Railroad will go into effect on the 23d inst.

····Pickpockets are operating among those who attend the Jubilee services in the Cathedral.

····Arrangements are being made by the G. A. R. Posts for a proper observance of Decoration Day.

····The boiler bursting at Munhall farm will be renewed about the first of next month. A bomb proof observatory is now building there.

····The bank sharpers who are still in jail awaiting the decision of the court in their cases, are well cared for gastronomically by outside friends.

····A special train will leave the Union Depot on Saturday morning for the Westmoreland Centennial, at Greensburgh. The round trip will cost one dollar.

····The special train for the Westmoreland Centennial, on Saturday, will leave the Union depot at eight o'clock in the morning, and return at six o'clock in the evening.

····Two companies from the Seventeenth regiment, two from the Eighteenth, and three from the Nineteenth, N. G. P., will probably attend the Westmoreland Centennial, on Saturday.

····Escaping gas rom the pipe under the bridge over Shady Lane, which was ignited by sparks from a passing locomotive, caused the alarm of fire last night from box 236. But little damage was done.

····Rev. E. K. Squier, D. D., will preach the funeral sermon of the late George B. Thomas, Esq., who died April 28, 1875, on next Sunday morning at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue.

····Klutz, a partner of "Horace" Hampton, the safe deposit robber, has been lodged in jail at Cambridge, Ohio, for being concerned in the robbery of a farmer on the B. & O. Railroad, from whom they stole $500.

····Two little children strayed from their home, No. 75 Hemlock street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and had not been found up to eleven o'clock last night. The police of both cities were put on the look-out for them.

····Burglars entered the glass warehouse of Duff & Campbell, at the corner of Water street and First avenue, on Tuesday night, but the articles of value being too heavy to carry off they left without taking anything.

····On Tuesday evening the Councils of the borough of Verona committed to the flames $5,000 worth of bonds, which had been issued but which the county enjoined the County from selling. Peace now reigneth in Verona.

····The next lecture in the course established by the Y. M. C. A. of Oakland and Bellefield, will be delivered by A. W. Foster, Esq., at the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, 13th inst., at 8 P. M. Subject, "American Politics." Admission free.

····Timothy Scanlon was arrested yesterday, at the instance of Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, for working a horse while lame, stiff, lame, sore and diseased. Before his arrest he swore that he would work that horse, and said he didn't care for the Humane Society nor the law. Before Alderman Anderson got through with him Timothy "used" where he was wrong.

····A call has been issued by the State Committee of the Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania for a convention at Barr's Hall, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 16th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, to be voted for at the ensuing State election, November, 1875, and to transact such other business as may seem proper to secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Pennsylvania.

····An Anti-Secret Society Convention will be held in this city, at Library Hall, June 8, 9 and 10. Among those who are expected to deliver addresses are the following: Dr. H. H. George, President of West Geneva College; Rev. R. B. Kephart, President of Western College, Iowa; President Blanchard, of Wheaton, Illinois; Rev. D. D. McCallister, D. D., of New York; Dr. A. M. Milligan, of Allegheny, and others. An address in German is also expected, but the speaker has not yet been decided upon.

PERSONAL.

***Johnny Hamill is Chief Engineer.

***Captain Arms will orate for Post 88 on Decoration Day.

***Taxpayers Mellon and Norton were rolling into the water works pay rolls yesterday.

***Mr. John R. Large got a broken rib a few days ago by jumping from a train at Freedom, Pa.

***Judge Pearson has decided that the offices of legislator and school director are not incompatible.

***Ex-Senator Scott will locate in this city and act as general advisory counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

***Georgie Dickson, formerly soubrette at the Opera House, will appear here next week at Mr. Crompton's benefit.

***Prof. W. G. Fee, late Superintendent of Washington county common schools, is in the city preparing for a "stir."

***Hon. A. W. Foster will lecture in the Bellefield Presbyterian church, Oakland, this evening, on "American Politics."

***Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, was out at Turtle Creek, yesterday, investigating barbarity to the equine species.

***Rev. E. K. Squier will preach in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sunday morning, in memory of the late Geo. B. Thomas.

***The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Pennsylvania has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Great Sachem, C. W. Kramer, Philadelphia; Great J. S., Wm. Aten, Danville; Great S. S., Daniel McGowan, Philadelphia; Great Prophet, Jas. B. Zeigler, York; Great Chief of Records, A. J. Baker, Philadelphia. Great Keeper of the Wampum, Lewis C. Price, Philadelphia. The Grand Sachem made the following appointments: Grand Sannap, W. C. Probasco, Philadelphia; G. of W., J. H. Heiveley, Oil City; G. of F., M. W. R. McClelland, of McVeytown.

NEW TOWNSHIP.

A Proposed Division.

Allegheny county is to have a new township named in honor of Judge Collier. The township is to be formed of parts of Robinson, South Fayette and North Fayette, and will be a respectable slice of territory. The matter was submitted to the voters interested at a special election held for the purpose on Monday when one hundred and twenty-four votes were polled in favor and sixty-two against—the majority deciding the question. The necessary legal steps to perfect the formation of the township, in accordance with this vote, will be taken at once.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Hugus & Hacke

have now open their last week's purchases of Dress Goods in all the popular fabrics, comprising the latest novelties in Plain and Plaid Camel's Hair, and a superior assortment of De-Beges in Plain, Striped and Plaid. Also an unlimited supply of other desirable fabrics. Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Challies, Lusbustres and Mourning Goods of every description.

Fifth avenue and Market street.

Will Last a Lifetime.

The Artificial Stone manufactured by Straub & Blunck, No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny, is vastly superior to any other article for the paving of side walks, cellar floors and yards. It is very durable, being equal to the heaviest pressure, and can be made novel in design and very ornamental.

Passengers to Europe

will consult their interest by applying to Max Schamberg, 163 Smithfield street, where plans of passengers, sailing days dates and all information are readily furnished. Exchange on Europe in sums to suit purchaser and at lowest rate.

Samuel Wood, Jr.,
Carpenter.
Jobbing and Repairing
A Specialty.
Corner Penn and Ninth streets.

The lawn vases manufactured by N. U. Walker & Co., No. 372 Penn street, are more durable than iron and much better for preserving plants and flowers, and very much cheaper.

Get your Lady Fingers, Macaroons and Cocoanut Drops from your grocers, at reasonable prices. These goods are made by S. S. Marvin & Co., and delivered fresh every day.

Save Money and Annoyance.

Secure the services of Mr. Samuel Wood, Jr., corner of Penn and Ninth street, for your carpenter